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Tuesday, November 28, 1972
Agrahayana 7, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 28, 1972/ Agrahayana 7, 1894 (Saka)

[*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*]

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Robbery of Passengesrs near Bijnor Station in Delhi-Mussoorie Express

+

*201. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether armed dacoits looted passengers in the Delhi-Mussoorie Express near Bijnor on the 22nd/23rd October, 1972 and killed some of them;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property suffered in the incident, and

(c) the special measures being adopted to remove the growing feeling of insecurity in trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) One passenger was shot dead and two others sustained serious injuries Personal belongings of the passengers approximately valued at Rs. 6500/- were robbed by the Dacoits

(c) Concerned at the growing incidence of dacoity, robbery and murder in railway trains in the States of U P Bihar and West Bengal, Minister of Railways has addressed recently the Chief Ministers of these States to provide armed guards on important passenger trains so that greater security could be provided to the travelling public. Meanwhile the following steps have also been taken.

1 All important night passenger trains are being escorted by Armed Guards of Government Railway Police.

2. Surprise checks/supervision of escort duties has been further intensified.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा है कि बिहार में और बंगाल में मुख्य मार्गों में महत्वपूर्ण गाडियों की सुरक्षा में सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए लिखा है और जो रक्षा के उपाय किए गए है उन में पहले उपाय में यह है कि सभी महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में रक्षकों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । पहली बात तो यह जाननी है कि महत्वपूर्ण से आप का क्या अभिप्राय है ? मुसाफिर तो हर एक गाडी में चलते है और उन से ही गाडी का महत्व होता है । तो महत्वपूर्ण गाडी से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि रक्षक किस प्रकार से गाड़ी की रक्षा की व्यवस्था करेंगे ? जब वह चढ़ेंगे तो एक डिब्बे में ही रहेंगे और लूट दूसरे डिब्बे में होती रहेगी । जंजीर खींचने पर जब गाड़ी खड़ी होगी तो पहले वह देख लेंगे कि भागने वाले भाग गये या नहीं, कहीं अपनी जान तो जोखिम में नहीं है, तो वे सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था कैसे करेंगे ? .... (व्यवधान) .....

बहुत कुछ सामग्री है पूछने के लिए, मैं तो बहुत संक्षेप में पूछ रहा हूं ।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भविष्य में आप इस प्रकार का विचार कर रहे हैं कि सारी गाड़ी में घूमने के लिए व्यवस्था हो ताकि वे रक्षक घूम करके रक्षा कर सकें ? पहला उत्तर तो आप इसका दे दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is another question—No. 210, an identical question. I think they might be taken up together.

SHRI T. A PAI: Steps are being taken to convert the passenger trains into vestibule trains so that the armed guards might be more effective than what they are today. I agree that there is nothing like an important train. All passengers are more important than the trains themselves. What I mean to say is that the passenger trains would be escorted but, as I said last time, one of the problems that I have is that inspite of these trains being escorted by the armed guards, dacoities have still taken place in the very trains with armed guards Therefore, I am just wondering whether the time has come to take some steps. This kind of crime is the responsibility of the Government Railway police and somehow the State Governments have been reluctant to authorise or give the Railway Protection Force the necessary powers even to protect our passengers. I think the time has come when this has ceased to be a matter of prestige and it becomes the common concern of the State Governments and the Railways to ensure greater protection to passengers than what we are able to do now.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बात मैंने पूछी थी और जो जानकारी चाही थी वह नहीं मिली । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ब्रांच लाइनों पर जो गाड़ियां चल रही हैं उनमें रक्षक चलेंगे या नहीं ? उनकी रक्षा की व्यवस्था क्या होगी ? अगर इसका कोई चित्र आपके मस्तिष्क में हो तो बता दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक प्रश्न में इतने सारे प्रश्न पूछ लेते हैं तो सब का उत्तर कैसे आ सकता है ?

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : जो बात मैंने पहले पूछी है उसी की जानकारी पहले दे दें ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: The hon Member asked me: what is the use of having armed guards in one compartment when they should have been provided in each compartment? I said: we are now trying to take steps to convert them into vestibule trains. I suppose that is the answer to the first question.

As regards the second question viz. what is the use of having these guards if they are not able to take care of this. I have said that I am myself not satisfied. It is the responsibility of the State Government. We are spending Rs. 3 crores every year to

pay the Government Railway Police. I should like to make this much more effective than what it is at present. This is what I have suggested. I would shortly call a meeting of the Inspector-General of Police and the Home Ministers of these States and request them not to take it as a matter of prestige and see. If we can have a task force also built up for the Railways with sufficient powers to meet these crimes I personally feel that this is a better arrangement In the past it was not possible to do it because the State Governments have been very reluctant to part with this kind or power.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर फिर भी छोड़ दिया कि ब्रांच लाइनों पर कोई रक्षक रहेगा या नहीं। अगले उत्तर में इसे भी बता दें। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो एक आदमी गोली से मारा गया, दो गम्भीर रूप से हताहत हुए और साढ़े छः हजार का सामान लूटा गया, क्या उनको क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में रेलवे की ओर से कुछ दिया है ? दिया है तो कितना ?

SHRI T. A PAI: All the goods have been recovered. But there is no means at present of compensating people who are killed That is why I suggested that we may hereafter provide an insurance scheme to cover all passengers who meet with death on account of any accident that might take place, including this kind of happening. If the hon. member has any better suggestions to take care of our passengers, I shall be grateful

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know whether it is a fact that armed railway personnel were present in the train but they did not dare to move out so long as dacoity was being committed and the moment the dacoits left, they came out and made noises here and there?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा अक्सर ही होता है।

SHRI T A PAI: I have already admitted that they were present The State Government have suspended them for not acting in time. But this is no answer to what has happened It is no use having armed guards for the sake of having them. Here 12 people entered with arms one of the carriages and tried to loot. It was a fully occupied third class carriage, not a first class carriage. It means, these people think they can come and break law and order as they like. It is not merely against those who travel on the railways. The State Government should be seriously concerned with this

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : इस समय दो सुरक्षा दल है—एक रेलवे राज्य सुरक्षा पुलिस है जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित होती है और दूसरी रेलवे सुरक्षा पुलिस है जो रेल प्रशासन द्वारा संचालित होती है—इन दोनों में गड़बड़ी के कारण बहुत सी गड़बड़ ट्रेनों में होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इनकी जगह पर रेलवे सुरक्षा पुलिस ही रखेंगे या राज्य पुलिस द्वारा देखभाल करेंगे ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों की जगह एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, दोहरी व्यवस्था के कारण रेलवे में बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण मत दीजिये।

SHRI T. A PAI: The railway protection Force were formerly people who were chowkidars protecting the property of the railways. Over a period of years, they have been given more powers, but their powers are

restricted to taking care of our property and the assets of the railways and also goods entrusted to the railways. But when it comes to a question of crime, the State Governments have been unwilling to part with their powers and therefore we are feeling helpless. They say it is their responsibility. Since we find that this is not being discharged as well as we would like it to be, I have suggested and discussed it in detail to see whether we could have enough powers given to our own Railway Protection force to act in time.

MR. SPEAKER: I linked Question No. 210 with this, but those hon. members are not getting up to ask their question.

Protection to Railway Passengers

+

*210. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Governmem have approached State Governments for providing better protection to the Railway passengers,

(b) if so, in what way the State Governments are expected to extend their help to Railway authorities; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The State Governments look after the protection of Railway passengers as a part of their responsibility to maintain Law and Order Whenever crime in any region or section increases, the State Governments are alerted to intensify preventive measures. They depute armed escorts on important passenger trains in the affected areas and also keep vigil on bad characters and criminals

श्री ई० वी० विखे पाटिल : क्या रेलवे ने कोई सर्वे किया है कि कौन सी लाइन पर यात्रियो पर ज्यादा हमले होते हैं और वहां पर कितनी संख्या में पुलिस सुरक्षा दल रखे गये है ? जैसे एयरलाइन्ज में लाइफ इंशोरेंस लगाते है, क्या उसी तरह से रेलवे में भी लाइफ़ इंशोरेस लगाने के लिये आप सोच रहे है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The scheme is under consideration.

श्री ई० वी० विखे पाटिल : क्या रेलवे ने कोई सर्वे किया है कि कौनसी लाइन्ज पर ज्यादा हमले होते है ?

MR. SPEAKER Which lines are more popular with the robbers and dacoits?

SHRI T. A. PAI: As I have said, these incidents have been happening mostly in the States of UP, Bihar and West Bengal I think it is not confined to any one particular line because these people must be feeling that they can freely move about. In any case, since these incidents have happened in particular areas, the State Governments have now been asked to watch some known criminals in the area and try to do something. But this may not have lasting effect because whenever the incident happens immediately for some time we become active; thereafter, we may lapse into the usual complacency.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Having bitter experience of knowing that wherever there are problems and disappointment in any part of the country, whether Andhra Pradesh or Assam, the first target of the agitators inevitably seems to be railway property, what steps are being taken by the Central and State Governments to

educate the uneducated emotional masses for co-operating with railway authorities to avoid such situations?

SHRI T A PAI The problem seems to be to educate the educated

श्री रामरतन शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि स्टेट रेलवे पुलिस डकैती से मिली होती है ? बान्दा में पिछले दिनों बादा-परहन रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच डकैती पड़ी थी—क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि उसमें पुलिस का हाथ था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपके पास इन्फर्मेशन है तो इनको बताइये । आप यहां इन्फर्मेशन दे रहे हैं—ले नहीं रहे है ।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा : मैं यही पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल के बारे में रूल यह है कि आप इन्फर्मेशन मांगते हैं । लेकिन यहां तो आप उल्टी बात कर रहे हैं, उनको इन्फर्मेशन दे रहे है . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों को उन्होंने जो पत्र लिखा था, उसका क्या जवाब आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात के बारे में लिखा गया था ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में क्यों इतनी डकैतियां होती है, उस का क्या कारण है ? . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . ताकि उन कारणों को त्याग कर और उनकी रोकथाम करने के लिए हम लोग प्रयास करें । इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके क्या कारण है ?

SHRI T A PAI: I have received replies assuring me the best of co-operation But that does not carry us far I would like to have some more positive steps taken For instance if our people are also given enough powers to deal with this, I am sure it will go a long way.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह बतलाया है कि हम तीन करोड़ रुपया रेलवे की सुरक्षा के लिये राज्य शासन को देते है । साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि रेलवे के यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिये राज्य शासन की जिम्मेदारी अधिक है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तीन करोड़ रुपया जो राज्य शासन को दिया जाता है तो क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा पुलिस और राज्य शासन की जो पुलिस रेलवे में होती है, उन दोनों के वेतन-मान या जो सुविधायें है, उन में कोई फर्क है ? और यदि फर्क है तो क्या फर्क है ?

दूसरे क्या राज्य शासन ने यह भी बताया है कि उनके पास पुलिस फोर्स कम होने की वजह से वे ठीक से व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते और इसी वजह से जुर्म बढ़ते है, डकैतियां होती है ?

SHRI T A. PAI: I do not think there is any discrimination between the pay scales of either this or that force nor is it because of the shortage of policemen that these things happen The House will agree with me that Rs. 3 crores is not a small amount which we are spending in order to get these services. But, invariably, I think—that is the complaint, I do not know—all people who are not wanted in any other Department are sent to the Government Railway Police.

श्री सतपाल कपूर मैं आपके जरिये मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल जो डकैती और कत्ल के वाकयात हुए उन में कितने रेलवे मुलाजिम इन्वाल्व्ड थे ?

दूसरे अभी जो कत्ल के वाकयात हुए, चूंकि अभी आपकी इश्योरेंस स्कीम लागू नहीं हुई है इसलिये क्या रेलवे उनको मुआविजा देने पर विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not able to give an answer straightway to this question about the number of murders that have taken place. I have also been seriously thinking whether the Railways should not accept the responsibility also to meet such cases Particularly, in this case, the man who was killed was a man who tried to pull the chain. He was not the one who was attacked. But he wanted to give protection to other passengers by trying to pull the chain and stop the train. That was his crime and, therefore, he was shot. I feel, we are perfectly justified in compensating him. I shall, certainly, look into what best can be done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In how many cases stolen railway goods, that is, the profit of robbery has been recovered from the R.P.F. personnel as well as the State police personnel?

SHRI T. A. PAI I request for a separate Question

MR. SPEAKER. Does he sometimes put knowingly the questions that are not relevant and still they have to be answered, or he does it just innocently? Next Question

Shri Bhola Manjhi—absent; Shri Giridhar Gomango—absent; Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala- absent; Shri K. Suryanarayana—absent; Shri D. P. Jadeja—absent, Shri Nanjibhai Ravjibhai Verkaria—absent So many Members are absent, in whose names the Questions are there Do they know that their Questions come every day or do they come from office? I must say, they are every day on the List If they had known that they had sent the questions, they should have been present here. It is not a question of one day or two days. The office keeps working, but the Member is unaware

Review of the Working of Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

206. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review has been made of the working of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof, and

(c) the decisions arrived at and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). A review of certain areas of operation of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals was made recently. The object was to ensure speedy execution of development programmes and removal of difficulties therein. The major decisions taken

as a result of this review are as follows:—

(i) With a view to improving the economics of production of fertilizers from fuel oil and Heavy Stock, the excise duty leviable on such stock has been waived when it is used for production of fertilizers.

(ii) It has been decided that the programme for oil exploration should be speeded up.

(iii) Strengthening of the Ministry so as to improve the technical and policy levels has been sanctioned to enable it to attend to its vastly expanded functions.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether any concrete steps are being taken to expedite the execution of the many fertiliser projects that are slowed down and which is resulting in dearth of fertilisers in the country? Many projects are on hand; what efforts are the Ministry taking to see that they are executed in time?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The delay in the executive of the projects which are on hand is not attributable to one single reason in each case. But the reasons which obtain in each case have been identified and attempts are made to remove these bottlenecks and see that the inordinate delay, in some cases, does not take place and the projects do go into commission as early as possible.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. With regard to oil exploration programme that is in collaboration with other foreign agencies, about off-shore drilling, etc., the impression is gaining ground that the ONGC and other agencies that are engaged in these operations are not able to give that satisfactory results which are expected of them because there has not been the proper strengthening of the organisations. In that case, what specific efforts are being made to see that these organisations are strengthened and proper operations are executed in time?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE Although the hon. Member referred to off-shore exploration. I believe, the question was wider in the sense that the ONGC organisation has not been functioning, according to the hon. Member, as effectively as necessary to meet the requirements of greater efforts of exploration in off-shore and on-shore.

So far as off-exploration is concerned, the hon. Member knows that the time is now very ripe and the exploration activities in the Bombay high area will start very soon In fact, it was expected that the self-propelled platform which has been ordered from Japan would have been delivered to us by this time, but it has taken a little more time and it is expected that before the middle of December this platform will be delivered by Japan and the work on off-shore exploration in the Bombay high area will begin.

So far as on-shore part is concerned, the hon. Member is also aware—because I have taken the House into confidence on earlier occasions also—that a concrete plan for intensive on-shore exploration was worked out by a joint team of ONGC and Soviet experts; they have projected this for a period of five years which might ultimately, result, if fortunately we are successful, in discovering reserves to the tune of 63 or 64 million tonnes of oil. But the first five-year part of this programme envisages that there will be an addition of 4 million tonnes. Let us hope for the best

With regard to the overall question of reorganisation of the ONGC, I will assure the House that this has been receiving not only my top-most attention but also the entire Government's attention—the entire Government is concerned with this. We are now very seriously and very carefully con-

sidering the recommendations of the Malaviya Committee with regard to this, and I hope that we will be able to come and say before the House that some concrete steps in the positive direction have been taken

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I would like to know whether this review of the working of the Ministry has included any review of what should be or whether the present relationship between the Ministry and the various corporations which are connected with fertilisers petroleum and so on needs any kind of revision or improvement Specifically I would like to know from him for example in the case of the high officers of the Corporation that is to say the Indian Oil Corporation who have been very pungently criticised by an august body like the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament and who are facing charges before a Commission of Inquiry in such a case what is supposed to be the attitude of the Ministry towards those officers? Is it the job of the Ministry to protect those officers or is it the job of the Ministry to try to see that the recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee in that respect are carried out?

SHRI H R GOKHALE I have no hesitation in answering the last part of the question first The Ministry cannot get away with the answer that we have no responsibility in this matter and, it is certainly the job of the Ministry not to protect those who have been found to be guilty and certainly to see that the functioning of these parts of the public sector undertakings is improved There can be no difference of opinion on this

With regard to the first part of the question which I regard is certainly very important whether the Ministry has been having a review and whether it includes a review of the relationship between the Ministry and the various public sector organisations like the Fertiliser Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation and so on, yes it does so include and at least with regard to the fertiliser part of it I am in a position to tell the House that a high-level committee was appointed which again has appointed an action taken committee which committee includes representatives of the Planning Commission and also and that committee has recently submitted a report to the Prime Minister and has also given it to me and we are at it and are trying to examine the whole basis not only of the relationship of the Ministry and this Corporation but also the question whether it requires any restructuring or reorganisation and the same in broad terms applies to the other public sector organisations under the Ministry

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA My question was suppose the Public Undertakings Committee has recommended that departmental action should be taken against certain officers what is the Ministry's responsibility in that case? Should it not initiate any departmental action against them?

SHRI H R GOKHALE In the very beginning I have answered this question because the suggestion was that the Ministry's job is not to protect and there I entirely agree that it is not the job of the Ministry to protect guilty officers (*Interruptions*) If any specific instance is pointed out I will look into it and let you know what attitude the Ministry has taken But there is no attitude

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA It is well known to you that there is the pipeline inquiry case going on and there is the recommendation of the PUC that departmental action must be taken against them Why is it not taken?

SHRI H R GOKHALE It did not occur to me that the hon Member had the pipeline inquiry in his mind So far as the pipeline inquiry is concerned, it is a matter *sub judice* and the

inquiry is still proceeding. But, I am sure the PUC report which was really the main basis for the setting up of this inquiry would be considered as very relevant in this inquiry by the Judge concerned who holds this inquiry. There is no intention on our part to see that any recommendation of the PUC is ignored and is not implemented. But we are awaiting the report of this Commission.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry has taken steps in the direction of starting off-shore drilling in places other than Bombay? The hon. Minister knows that several other places have been iedentified and I myself have written to him regarding prospects and sent him study reports of prospects of off-shore drilling in Cochin area and that it gives besides ample scope for further expansion of the fertiliser complex in Cochin as well. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken in that direction for off-shore drilling elsewhere than Bombay.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I would like to clarify that we must, in all these matters of exploration, whether off-shore or on-shore, distinguish between drilling and preliminary surveys like seismic surveys which precede drilling. Now, so far as off-shore area is concerned in the Bombay High preliminary surveys have been done and the results of these surveys do show a good hope of finding oil as a result of drilling and, as I said, the operations are likely to commence very soon. With regard to other areas, these surveys have not yet reached a concrete stage where it is possible to say that drilling should start. But, these surveys are certainly in operation and are in progress in other areas also.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to know from the Minister why action has not been taken against the particular officials against whom the Chairman of the Pipelines Inquiry Commission, Mr. Justice Takru, has passed severe strictures. I would like to quote only one sentence:

> "The patience of the Commission has been exhausted as the IOC has taken about 18 months to produce some of the relevant files whereas the IOC should have placed all the relevant files at the disposal of the Commission voluntarily immediately after the Commission was constituted and in any case within 4 or 5 months and the production of the files in instalments has obstructed the progress of the inquiry."

We pointed out this thing in this very House on the 4th and 5th May. Instead of taking action against the culprit officials, how is it that Government has promoted one of these officers? I refer to the project officer of the pipeline project. How can this be done and what is their explanation? May I know when this Ministry is going to stop connivance with these culprits and assure us that they will take action against the guilty officials?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The question about strictures has been raised in this very House on more than one occasion. I had myself said in the House that the files had to be produced both by the IOC as well as by the Ministry. I do not remember the exact number, but I think the files came to about 4,000 or so, to be produced by the IOC as well as by the Ministry. There were about 350 files required from the Ministry which were produced by the Ministry. If the Commission feels some other files necessary to be produced, we will have no hesitation to produce them. There will be no hesitation on the part of the IOC or the Ministry to produce them. Action has been taken now to provide the assistance of investigators so that they can look at the files, identify areas in which investigation is to be made and correlate the files to the point at issue before the Com-

mission They have been made available to the Commission. They have begun investigation, but if the Commission wants any files, I have hesitation that they will be produced.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN The official has been promoted; you are encouraging them

SHRI R S PANDEY. The Chemical and Petroleum Ministry is very important, so also the Minister I am very happy to know that the Minister is reviving the functioning of the Ministry Long ago a decision was taken to put up this fertiliser plant at Korba which is a coal-based project because inferior quality of coal could be found there The German team came and they surveyed the area and submitted their report May I know whether this scheme still stands or has been given up?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE We have not given it up.

Pensionary benefits to Retired Railway Employees

*207 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether there has been a demand from ex Railway employees who have retired during the current year (1972) that they be allowed to opt for the pensionary benefits as in the case of employees who had retired earlier, and

(b) if so what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A. PAI). (a) and (b) Yes Sir A representation was received that railway employees who retired before 15-7-1972 should also be given an option for the Pension Scheme in the light of a fresh option given in response, to requests from Organised Labour, to railway employees in service on 15-7-1972 to opt for the pension scheme. It was decided that it would not be possible to allow a fresh option to employees who retired before 15-7-1972.

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: After liberalion of the sheme the employees have come forward to opt for the pension scheme I know personally of those employees who opted for pension but retired before 15-7-1972 pending decision . on their request. I would like to know from the Government whether Government will consider the case favourably of those who retired prior to 15-7-1972 at least.

SHRI T A PAI The scheme was introduced for the first time in 1957 and thereafter the employees were given option to change over six times. In 1971 we had the conference with the AIRF and it was agreed that the possibility of another general option for pension could be examined and this matter was then processed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and with their concurrence the order was issued on 15-7-1972 to cover those who were in service on that date and secondly, those who quit service thereafter to elect the pension scheme. The option was to be exercised by 21-10-1972. It may be stated that orders were also issued to the effect that the widows and family members of the railway servants who were in railway service on 15-7-1972 and who died without exercising the option within the time allotted, that is, 21-10-1972 may also be permitted to elect to be governed by the pension scheme including family pension scheme, 1964, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled. Besides the above, in implementation of a decision taken at a meeting of the National Council under the joint consultative machinery for government servants held in July, 1972, orders have also been issued extending a similar option to widows and family members of railway servants....

MR SPEAKER The hon Minister is reading out extensively He can just tell him the substance

SHRI M KALIAMUTHU My question is about the fate of the employees

MR SPEAKER In spite of that extensive reading he still needs more information

SHRI M KALIAMUTHU I want to know the decision in regard to the employees who opted for pension and who retired before 15th Jul 72 pending any decision

MR SPEAKER In spite of that who had already opted for it when an option was open they will get the benefit

SHRI VASANT SATHE In view of the fact that the organisation of the railway employees had made a demand about this option and this was going on for some time will the Government consider giving the benefit of this option from the date of the demand by the employees and not from 1972, that is from the date when the question was raised that this option be given for pension that is when the matter was raised before Government by the organisation ?

SHRI T A PAI The point was that whenever this option was given if it was more attractive people who were governed by the other set of rules wanted the option to be given to them and they have been given nearly six chances to exercise this option But if after retirement it is found that certain more concessions have been given I do not think that it is fair that they should opt out for those benefits which would lead to considerable administrative difficulties

SHRI S M BANERJEE The difficulty with the employees who retired was that they did not understand the implications of it They thought that gratuity was more favourable to them than pension Then later on when it was explained to the other employees they found this more favourable So I would like to know from the hon Minister whether any chance will be given to those employees who have retired without understanding the implications so that they may get the benefit of this in their old age

SHRI T A PAI I think they had very responsible union leader or unions which should have educated them about this I do not think that it is fair to say that they did not understand the implications But naturally when they found that it was more profitable later on the wanted to exercise the option

Annual General Meeting of All India Station Masters Association held at Gauhati

209 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether All-India Station Masters' Association at their 19th Annual General Meeting held at Gauhati on 27th and 28th May, 1972 demanded definite policy regarding transfers on the basis of seniority and classification of Stations and sent Resolutions in this regard to his Ministry, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) The Association has represented that the resolutions adopted at their Gauhati meeting regarding the policy of transfers of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters should be implemented

(b) The practice of transferring Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters on the basis of seniority and classification of stations was held in abeyance for a few years on considerations of economy However the ban on such transfers has recently been lifted

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में स्टेशन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की संख्या 30 000 है और वे अपनी कठिनाइयों को बराबर सरकार के सामने रखते रहे हैं । लेकिन दुःख है कि सरकार का ध्यान अभी तक उनकी ओर नहीं गया है जिसके विरोध में 29 नवम्बर को उनका डिमान्स्ट्रेशन हो रहा है और 15–16 दिसम्बर में वह लाइसेन्स रैलियन में जा रहे हैं । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो स्टेशनों का वर्गीकरण किया है उसका आधार क्या है और ऐसा करते समय क्या सरकार ने आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसियेशन से विचार विमर्श किया था, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI T A PAI The Association of Station Masters is not a recognised union so far as we are concerned The major unions of the Railways also have been in the picture and therefore in the classification we would have consulted them But the representations made by Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have been looked into and will be looked into if the problems can be solved if the problems are genuine

Now the question relates to whether they are not getting a chance now to go to bigger stations or promotions to higher positions and whether that ban still continues which might come in their way I have already said that the ban has now been lifted

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय यह खुशी की बात है कि उन्होंने जो रोक लगाई थी वह उठा ली लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब से उन्होंने रोक हटाई है तब से किसी स्टेशन मास्टर या असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर का तबादला किया गया है या नहीं क्योंकि रोक आपने हटा ली लेकिन नीति कार्यान्वित नहीं हो रही है तो उसका क्या मतलब है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर अमल शुरू हुआ है या नहीं ?

SHRI T A PAI I am unable to answer that question But the fact that it has been lifted shows that there should be no difficulty in considering the old procedures being followed now

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Does the hon Minister know that there are more than 27 000 Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in the country and this Association is the representative body of that entire category? Are we to understand that such an important category will not have a channel of communication with the railway authorities and only the recognised unions who do not represent this category will have the final say in the matter?

SHRI T A PAI It is a very difficult situation We have 80 categories now who claim to have independent existence who are either affiliated to some political parties or are headed by MPs Naturally their views would certainly be respected Even if they are not represented by MPs I have assured them that whatever be the legitimate grievances of any section they will be looked into by the railways

In fact I have tried to bring certain representations to the notice of the major unions also to see that these difficulties are removed

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: They are not major. We contest it. They have got no following at all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you satisfied with the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: I think he gave the reply. Why are you disturbing now?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन की समझ में नहीं आता है, हिन्दी में भी जवाब नहीं आता है और अंग्रेजी में पुछो तो जवाब नहीं आता है ।

I asked about the possibility of giving a channel of communication to this category. I was not asking for recognition at the moment.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि आप अंग्रेजी में बोलने लग गये हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मिनिस्टर साहब की मजबूरी की वजह से मैं अंग्रेजी में इस अवसर पर बोल रहा हूं लेकिन फिर भी जवाब उनकी ओर से नहीं आ रहा है । इससे तो अच्छा था कि मैं हिन्दी में पूछना शुरू कर देता ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कल उनका डिमांस्ट्रेशन है और मंत्री जी .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब शान्त बैठें । वह अपने प्रश्न पूछ चके हैं और मंत्री जी द्वारा उनका जवाब भी दिया जा चुका है ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am grateful to the hon. member for trying to make me understand the question. I think the channel is always open. At present, they can send it by post or if they are prepared to hand it over to me, I am prepared to accept it subject to one condition, that it does not mean recognition.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे: मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि 29 तारीख को स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसियेशन का प्रदर्शन होने जा रहा है । उन की कुछ समस्यायें हैं । उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को पत्र भी लिख कर भेज दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय कौनसे कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं । क्या 29 तारीख के प्रदर्शन के फलस्वरूप उनकी मांगों पर सहानभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा या उनको स्ट्राइक करने के लिये और आन्दोलन करने के लिये मजबूर किया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का डिमांस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है, लेकिन आप एक और समस्या स्ट्राइक की पैदा कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Can I prevent anybody from demonstrating or going on strike? I have been saying that my difficulty is that these are headed by important Members of Parliament and, therefore, I am having considerable difficulty in the railway administration, particularly in labour relations, with the very existence of the major unions being questioned now. I am quite helpless if these trends are going to be backed up by saying that they are going on strike or staging demonstrations. I have to put up with it. But all that I say is, if any grievance of any section of the railway employees

is genuine I shall sympathetically consider it

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER We have not been able to cover many questions Next question

Oil Exploration at Standstill in West Bengal

*211 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the Calcutta edition of the *Hindustan Standard* dated the 2nd November 1972 under the caption 'Oil exploration at standstill in West Bengal',

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and

(c) Government's programme regarding the exploration of oil in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The report is not based on facts

(c) The seismic survey data about West Bengal collected and evaluated by ONGC so far have not brought out the existence of any new favourable traps in this area which could be worth testing by drilling

With a view to locate such favourable traps, ONGC have been deploying in the area, seismic field parties, with sophisticated digital seismic equipment These detailed surveys would be continued in the coming years in certain areas in the Southern and South-Eastern parts of West Bengal and it is planned to cover the rest of the area in these parts by regional reconnaissance surveys If the surveys lead to the discovery of favourable traps, these would be tested by drilling deep exploration wells

SHRI SAMAR GUHA May I know whether it is a fact that the Soviet advisers attache to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and also three Soviet experts who had been sometime back invited by the Government to make a survey of the oil resources in our country categorically stated—one of them said that Calcutta is floating in oil—that the area near South Burdwan Barasat Canning Sunderbans and also the coastal regions of West Bengal are full of oil and the prospects for oil are very hopeful? Recently, the Malaviya Committee that was constituted by the Government not only endorsed the views of the Soviet experts but said that the prospects for oil are very high in the southern region of West Bengal If so what steps have the Government taken in its 10 year programme for making a survey and also establishing the projects for oil exploration in the southern areas of West Bengal?

SHRI H R GOKHALE As I said earlier, you cannot undertake drilling until you discover traps or favourable structures where on seismic observations, you can hope for getting some oil after drilling The hon Member is right that two Soviet experts came I think it was way back in 1956—and they had also been associated with us in making a survey of these areas and they had given a picture which was very favourable That was accepted and the actual drilling was carried on in several areas If I remember aright, in 10 areas drilling was tried but it was not successful It was found to be hopeful in one area, which area is the Bodra area Probably that is the area which the hon Member has in mind Here also a well was drilled up to a depth of as much as 4 197 5 metres but no indications of oil or natural gas of any commercial significance were found Therefore it is not as if these efforts have been given up even now, they are under-

taken—seismic surveys and exploration possibilities—in areas where we can find favourable structures so that we can start drilling; they are yet in operation. If I may sum up the broad approach to the whole question with regard to drilling in Bengal area, in Bakultala area it has been covered through analog unit and is being covered through seismic surveys with the object of obtaining better seismic data from lower levels. In Chaitanyapur area near Haldia the data obtained along the digital seismic profiles units is to be re-examined. It is being re-examined. In other areas the same process is continuing. Therefore, we have not given it up and we hope that in these surveys which we make for oil we should be able to find oil in the Bengal area as was anticipated in the earlier reports made by the Soviet experts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister has mentioned only one area, Chaittanyapur though the Soviet experts pointed out several areas—Canning area, South Budge-Budge, Barasat, Sundarbans. They categorically mentioned seismic study and magnetic study also. Is it a fact that while drilling in Bodra, hydro-carbon gas was found which is one of the positive indices of oil? Was florescent oil also found there? Is it that drilling has to be done to greater depths? Was that the reason why it was abandoned? I want to know from the Government whether Rs. 1.50 crores or near about still remains for Bodra region? I also want to know whether hydro-carbon and florescent oil indicate that there should be further drilling in Bodra region for finding oil.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: So far as Bodra area is concerned, drilling was done to a great depth, 4197.5 metres. At this stage drilling operations got stuck up because of rock foundations. In view of the failure to discover any indication of either oil or natural gas, the question was whether it would be proper to proceed with drilling. Technical advice was that it was not so.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Was florescent oil and or hydro-carbon gas found? It is on record: it was said in this House.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I said nothing of commercial significance was found.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. Is the Minister aware that in last July or August a special meeting of the exploration group or exploratory group of the ONGC was held which discussed specifically the most recent data offered by the seismic surveys in various parts of West Bengal and whether it is a fact that in these discussions a number of geologists and geo-physicists of that group expressed the view that in connection with the Bodra area, Chaitanyapur area and Galsi area sufficient data had been obtained to warrant at least drilling one well in each of these areas? I also want to know whether it has not been opposed by the Chairman Mr. B. S. Negi and whether sharp differences arose, and also who decides ultimately who has the authority to decide what is to be done?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The authority to decide is the ONGC. As to what happened, what views were expressed in a particular meeting to which the hon. Member referred, I am not aware. All I can say is that the conclusion as to whether further drilling as a result of favourable findings and structures should be done or not, is to be decided on by the ONGC. As I said earlier, in spite of so many failures, the ONGC is not disheartened. The survey is still continuing and we are hopeful that we would be able to undertake drilling in the other areas also.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Efforts to remove Corruption from Railways

*202 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the *Hindustan Standard* (last Dak Edition) dated 18th February, 1972 under the caption "All-out Efforts to remove corruption from the Railways" and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library* See No LT-3832/72]

Setting up of a Central Body for Controlling Central Power Generation and power units

*203 SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Body to control Central Power Generation and Power Units,

(b) if not, when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter, and

(c) what will be its composition?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) (a) to (c) In order to meet the growing demand for power the installed generating capacity is likely to increase from about 20 million kw at the end of the Fourth Plan to about 40 million kw at the end of the Fifth Plan In the context of such large power development programme and the need for providing economic power supply through large power stations and integrated operation of power systems the question of restructuring the electricity supply industry is under study Regional Power Generation bodies with a coordinating Central body will be considered as a part of this re-structuring.

Demand of Nylon Yarn producing Units for more Raw Material Import Licences

*204 SHRI K SURYNARAYANA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the Nylon Yarn producing Units in the country are working more than the prescribed capacity and are asking for more raw material import licences;

(b) if so, the names of such units and the reasons for granting them import licence for raw material in excess of their licenced capacity and

(c) the action taken or being taken against these unit for violating the terms of the licences for raw material granted to them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) and (b) Four Nylon Filament yarn manufacturers have been producing above the permissible level of 125 per cent of their licensed capacity The names of these units are Modipon, Century Enka, Garware Nylons and J. K Synthetics Three of these have been given raw material under the policy for release of imported raw materials for priority industries' no replenishment basis upto 125 per cent of licensed capacity The fourth unit viz. J K Synthetics, has been given raw material on the basis of replenishment at the actual level of consumption which has been above 125 per cent of the licensed capacity This has been done to augment indigenous production of nylon filament yarn which has been in short supply and because of which the weaving industry particularly in the Small

Scale Sector has been, to a considerable extent, dependent on imported nylon yarn Modipon and Garware Nylons have been recently permitted, under the scheme for fuller Utilisation of Capacity, to produce upto their attainables capacities in excess of 125 per cent of the licensed capacity J. K Synthetics have also been given a Letter of Intent for substantial expansion of their capacity

(c) Only one case of this nature has come to Government's notice It has been reported that J K Synthetics has diverted raw material imported for its Nylon Staple Fibre production for manufacture of Nylon Filament Yarn This alleged infringement of the Import Trade Control Rules and Procedures is under examination

Expert Committee on Legal Aid to the poor

*205 SHRI D P JADEJA
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether any Expert Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice V R Krishna Iyer to go into the question of making legal aid available to the poor, and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes

(b) The terms of reference are as follows:

(i) To consider the question of making available to the weaker Sections of the Community and persons of limited men means in general, and citizens belonging to the socially and educationally backward classes in particular, facilities for;

(a) Legal advice so as to bring among them an awareness of their constitutional and Legal rights and just obligations and for the avoidance of vexatious and unnecessary litigation and,

(b) Legal aid in proceedings before civil, criminal and revenue Courts so as to make justice more easily available to all sections of the community

(ii) To formulate having regard to the resources available, a scheme for legal advice and aid,

(iii) To recommend the time and manner in which the scheme may be implemented

Setting up of two central power generation stations

*208 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Chief Ministers of Western States have suggested to the Union Government the setting up of two Central Power Generation Stations in the Western Zone to tide over power shortage, and

(b) if so whether Government have accepted the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) (a) Yes, Sir The Chief Ministers of the States in the Western Region have suggested to the setting up by Centre of two large thermal power stations of two million kW capacity each, one at Satpura and the other at a site in the Chanda Colliery area taking advantage of the coal fields for meeting the power requirements of the Western Region.

(b) The matter is under examination of the Government

Divisional Headquarters at Rangiya (Assam)

*212 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the causes of delay in establishing the proposed Divisional Headquarters at Rangiya in Assam, and

(b) when does Government propose to start work on the project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) The Government of Assam have been requested to make available to the Railways necessary land at Pub-Sitara after development for locating the new Divisional Headquarters Assam Government are prepared to bear the cost of the land but not agreeable to meet the cost of development and embankment for making the land suitable for construction Assam Government has been again addressed in the matter

Development of Railway during fifth Plan period

*213 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any special measures are proposed to be taken in the Fifth Plan for the development of Railways in comparatively neglected areas, like Kerala during the last four plan periods, and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) Railway development schemes are not formulated State-wise separately but Railway-wise, on the basis of specific operational and traffic requirements in the various areas.

The traffic requirements and the development programmes for the Fifth Plan periods are being assessed by three inter-ministerial Working Groups, and their reports are awaited.

Dievrsion of Srinagar Express and Sealdah Express to reach Jammu without touching Pathankot Railway Station

*214 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to divert Srinagar Express and Sealdah Express to reach Jammu without touching Pathankot Railway Station from December 1972

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government in this regard and

(c) if so whether any alternative arrangements are proposed to be made by Government for the convenience of passengers travelling by these trains and wishing to detrain at Pathankot?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) One pair of trains to and from Delhi viz 33/34 Kashmir Mail will continue to touch Pathankot Trains bypassing Pathankot will be stopped at Chakki Bank situated at a distance of 3 65 KMs from Pathankot, for the convenience of passengers of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh The Government of Himachal Pradesh have also requested to operate bus services from Chakki Bank

Report of the site selection Committee for Mathura Refinery

*215 SHRI P M MEHTA:
SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Site Selection Committee set up for the public sector Refinery project at Mathura had submitted any report to Government;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has acquired the land for the project; and

(d) if so, when the work on the project will start?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The Committee has submitted only a preliminary report. Recommendations as regards the site finally selected will become known after the final report of the Site Selection Committee is received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The final report of the Site Selection Committee is expected shortly. Further action will be taken in the matter after the report has been received.

Report of Soviet Technical Assistance Team regarding Mathura Refinery

*216. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. Technical Assistance Team has submitted its report to the Government of India regarding the Mathura Refinery and if so, the gist thereof;

(b) whether the Soviet Union is not willing to give India the knowledge of hydrocracking on the plea that it has still not perfected the technology;

(c) whether Russia is willing to help India erect the entire Mathura Refinery except the hydrocracking for the Refinery which may have to be imported from Russia; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Towards the end of June 1972, a Soviet Team of Experts from Neftechimpromexport and Vnipineft visited India and submitted to the Indian Oil Corporation a preliminary technical offer for collaboration in the implementation of the North-West Refinery project. In this offer they expressed willingness to give assistance for all units of the Refinery excepting the Hydrogen and Hydrocracking Units. This was further confirmed recently during discussions held in Moscow by representatives of the government of India with Soviet authorities.

(d) Ways and means of implementing the North West refinery project are under examination by the Government. A final decision is yet to be taken.

Electrification of Haryana Village by rural electrification corporation

*217. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has turned down the scheme proposed by Haryana for electrifying every village; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of thermal and nuclear power Stations

*218. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to concentrate more on thermal and nuclear power since the hydro-electric potential of the country is limited and requires more time for exploration,

(b) if so, whether any plan has been drawn up to set up more thermal and nuclear power stations in the country in the Fifth Plan period, and

(c) how much power is to be produced through thermal and nuclear stations in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) (a) Hydro power resources in the country represent the most economic sources of power generation and it would be advantageous to develop hydro resources to the maximum possible extent, in order to ensure economic power generation Along with hydel development it would also be necessary to set up thermal and nuclear power stations for meeting the base load energy requirements For efficient and economic operation of the power system an optimal mix of hydro, thermal and nuclear power stations would have to be provided and this is being observed to the extent possible It takes 5 to 7 years or even more for commissioning a hydro power station whereas a thermal station takes about 5 years for completion and nuclear station take 7 to 8 years or even more Besides Hydro stations can be built only at particular sites Sometimes it become expedient to go in for installation of thermal stations for meeting urgent demands

(b) In the tentative proposals for power development for the Fifth Plan prepared by the Ministry all the hydro schemes which have been investigated and which are capable of being completed during the Plan period have been included The balance requirements are proposed to be met largely from thermal stations A few nuclear stations by way of extension of existing plants have also been suggested.

(c) Out of proposed total addition of 21 million kW and generating capacity proposed in the Fifth Plan, thermal power accounts for 11 8 million kW and nuclear 0 67 million kW.

Scheme for Fertilizer finalised by representatives of State Goverments and Fertilizer industry

*219 SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the representatives of State Governments and the Fertilizer industry have finalised a scheme for the production of fertilizer,

(b) if so, an outline thereof, and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) to (c) Even though no direct consultations have taken place with State Governments in this regard, several suggestions received from them are with Government These are kept in view in the planning of capacity for fertilizer production, they are also being studied by a Task Force constituted by Government This task Force includes specialists in concerned fields from the Government and the industry The Task Force has formed various panels on different aspects of the programme and the panels are still in the process of carrying out the studies The recommendations of the Task Force are expected to be available by the end of 1972

Revision of scale of pay of Gangmen employed under Permanent Way

*220 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scale of pay of the Gangmen employed on the Permanent Way is proposed to be revised in commensurate with the hard work they have to do, and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) The question of revision of the scales of pay of all categories of Railway staff including Gangmen is under the consideration of the III Pay Commission

(b) Does not arise

भारतीय संविधान के अधिकृत संस्करण का हिन्दी मे प्रकाशन

2001 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि और न्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय संविधान का हिन्दी मे अधिकृत संस्करण प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय कर लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक प्रकाशित किया जाएगा ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीति राज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार का विचार है कि हिन्दी मे संविधान का प्राधिकृत अनुवाद प्रकाशित किया जाए । चूंकि हिन्दी में संविधान के प्राधिकृत अनुवाद के प्रकाशन का उपबन्ध करने के लिए संसदीय विधान अधिनियमित करना होगा. इसलिए निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि भारत के संविधान का हिन्दी रूपान्तर निकालना कब तक सम्भव हो सकेगा ?

Construction of Narmada Sagar Dam

2002 SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rawa Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in the construction of Narmada Sagar Dam near Punasa,

(b) the time by which it is expected to be completed,

(c) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government so far and

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Central Government for technical help also and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) The Narmada Sagar Project has not so far been accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Developmental Plans of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Disposal of cases by the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Banglore

2003 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases disposed of by the High Courts of Bombay Madras and Bangalore from January, 1972, to June, 1972, and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE):

(a) Bombay	11,822
Madras	20,477
Mysore	10 542

(b) A statement is attached

Statement

During the last five years, the Judge strength of various High Courts has been increased from 245 to 324 The State authorities have been advised to undertake a further review of the Judge strength in each High Court in the light of the current institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared

A Committee of Judges under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice J C Shah has submitted a report on the problem of arrears in the High Courts The Committee has made a number of recommendations for reducing arrears and for minimising delays in dispensing justice The recommendation of the Committee which are purely of administrative nature and which do not require amendment to the rule statute or law have been communicated to the State Governments and High Courts for implementation The recommendations involving amendments to the Statute or law are being examined and decisions will be taken after ascertaining the views of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and the State Governments

The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 in its 27th Report with a view to eliminating or minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs The suggestions are under examination, the reconstituted Law Commission has also been requested to go into the question of further amendments to the Civil Procedure Code

The Law Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the amendment of the procedural law in criminal matters Most of them have been accepted by Government and a Bill for the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure is now before a Select Committee of Parliament

Power Houses Switched over from Fuel Oil to Coal

2004 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the Power Houses which have switched over from fuel-oil to coal in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee set up to go into the questions of replacing Fuel-oil based boiler by coal-based boilers and

(b) the time by which the rest of such houses will switch over to coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The Committee recommended the conversion of the following thermal power stations from oil firing to coal firing progressively —

(1) Barauni in North Bihar

(2) Trombay in Maharashtra

(3) Dhuvaran Stage I in Gujarat

(4) Ahmedabad in Gujarat

The Ahmedabad Power Station has stepped up the use of coal for firing the boilers as also Barauni to the extent possible with the existing handling facilities As regards Dhuvaran and Trombay Power Stations, the switchover from oil to coal has not taken place

For the work of conversion of boilers to coal firing, the boilers have to be shut down for long periods In view of the very acute power supply position in Bihar Gujarat and Maharashtra, the State authorities found it necessary to defer the change over However the monthly consumption of coal at Trombay, Ahmedabad and Barauni Thermal Power Stations has been stepped up with a corresponding reduction in the fuel oil.

Uniform Law for the Administration and Working of Religious Endowments and Properties

2005. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE: be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several malpractices are committed by Trustees in the absence of any common law applicable for the administration of the religious institutions;

(b) whether the Aiyer Commission had suggested that there should be a uniform law for the whole country for the administration and working of religious endowments, properties, etc; and

(c) what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE. (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Government do not have any authentic information.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Aiyar Commission recommended that such uniform legislation may be considered after ascertaining the views of other communities, if necessary.

(c) The proposal for legislation regarding Public trusts is now under reference to the Law Commission.

Government originally introduced a Bill entitled the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1965, in the Third Lok Sabha and before that Bill could be considered, the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill lapsed. A fresh Bill applicable to all Public Trusts was prepared and circulated to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for eliciting their views. In view of the representations received the matter has been referred to the Law Commission.

Use of Inspection Carriages by Chief Auditor

2006. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the Assurance Statement laid on the Table on 8th August, 1972, in pursuance of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2438 on the 11th April, 1972, regarding the use of Inspection Carriages by Chief Auditors, North Eastern Railway and state:

(a) the reasons for one of the Chief Auditors using the Inspection Carriage for going to Lucknow for as many as 8 times instead of travelling by the tram service;

(b) the business transacted each time by this Chief Auditor at Lucknow on all these 8 trips and the duration of his stay at Lucknow,

(c) the numer of times the three sets of Chief Auditors travel'ed in the train service to Lucknow on their Metal Passes during their tenure, and

(d) the steps being taken to minimise the use of Inspection Coaches when all facilities for boarding and lodging are available at terminus Stations like Lucknow?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Chief Auditor used the Inspection Carriage for going to Lucknow for functional purposes only.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Instructions already exist that the Inspection Carriages should be used mainly for functional purposes and that their use for purposes like attending meetings or conferences at stations where adequate facilities of Rest House are available should be discouraged.

Statement

Business transacted by the Chief Auditor at Lucknow and duration of stay at Lucknow

Number of the visit	Duration of stay	Business transacted
1.	26-9-68 to 30-9-68 (TA for 29 9 68 not claimed)	Inspection of the Accounts of the Assistant Personnel Office, Lucknow Junction
2	19-7-69 to 23-7-69 (TA for 20 7 69 not claimed)	Inspection of the Divisional Audit Office Lucknow Junction
3	25 8 69 to 28 8 69	Inspection of the accounts of Catering Unit at Lucknow
4	7-12 69 to 10 12-69	Inspection of accounts of major work of Signal Department at Lucknow
5	11 1-70 to 13 1 70	Inspection of Divisional Audit Office, Lucknow
6	19-3-70 to 20-3-70	Inspection of accounts of Divisional Operating Superintendent, Lucknow
7	24 5 70 to 26 5 70	Inspection of Divisional Audit Office, Lucknow
8	3-9 70 to 6 9-70	Inspection of the accounts of Divisional Superintendent, Lucknow

विभिन्न स्थानों पर जाली रेल टिकट बेचने वाले व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

2007 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जुलाई और अगस्त, 1972 के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में भारी मात्रा में रेलवे के जाली टिकट पकड़े गये थे;

(ख) पकड़े गये टिकटों का मूल्य क्या है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) . (क) अगस्त 1972 के दौरान देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में रेलवे की कुछ जाली टिकटें पकड़ी गयी थीं।

(ख) पकड़े गये टिकटों का मूल्य 2,494 60 रुपये है।

(ग) इन जुर्मों के लिए भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के अधीन 11 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गयी है।

अगामी दो वर्षों में बिछाई जाने वाली नई रेल लाइन

2008 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश मे बिछी हुई रेल लाइनो की लम्बाई क्या है; और

(ख) अगामी दो वर्षों मे सरकार का कितने किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइन बिछाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को रेलवे लाइनो की कुल लम्बाई 60,275 मार्ग किलोमीटर थी ।

(ख) लगभग 533 किलोमीटर ।

Reasons for not Calling Global Tenders for expansion of Nangal Fertiliser Project.

2009 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether globel tenders have not been called for awarding of work contracts in relation to the project for expansion of the Nangal Fertiliser Project, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). In view of the technologically sophisticated nature of the plant, initially a preselection was carried out on a global basis based on known capabilities The preselected contractors went through another round of pre qualification based on information invited from them on their qualification and experience. The prequalified contractors were then invited to quote for the ammonia plant. Such a procedure is normally adopted in international bidding for sophisticated technology.

Stoppage of Diesel Engine Service for Cochin-Madras Express.

2010 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to stop the service of Diesel engine for the Cochin-Madras Express, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Prize Competition for Law Books in Hindi.

2011 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether any prize competition to encourage production of original standard books in Hindi has been instituted by his Ministry, and

(b) if so, the salient features therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). With a view to encourage the production of original standard books in Hindi, Government has instituted a scheme of awarding prizes for the best law books written in Hindi in any calendar year. The salient features of the scheme is as follows:

1 In each calendar year, there will ordinarily be one prize for each branch of law amounting to Rs 10,000.

2. Books written/published without assistance from the Central Government or a State Government or any Government-aided institution will be eligible for consideration for award of prizes.

3 The author of a manuscript/ book will be entitled to submit his work for consideration without losing his copyright, therein

4 Books for the award of prizes during any calendar year shall be selected on the basis of the recommendations of an Evaluation Committee set-up for the purpose

5 If no book is adjudged to be of the required standard no prize will be awarded However, consolation prizes not exceeding Rs 5,000 in any one branch of law may be awarded to manuscripts/books considered of reasonably good quality on the advice of the Evaluation Committee

Tourism Cell in Railway Board

2012 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Tourist Development Council has suggested to the Railway Board to create a Tourism Cell in view of the increasing tourist traffic in the country,

(b) whether the Council has also suggested special concessions by Railways for group travels simplification of procedure for refund on unused Railway tickets and issue of hill station concessions all the year round and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No However, the matter in regard to the setting up of a Tourism Cell is a subject of correspondence between the Minister of Tourism and the Minister of Railways

(b) Yes

(c) The scope of concessions is not being enlarged due to the financial considerations involved Hence the suggestion for introduction of special concessions for group travel and for issuing the concessional hill station tickets all round the year, instead of during part of the year as notified from time to time, cannot be agreed to So far as the simplification of procedure for refund on unused tickets is concerned, the present procedure does not require any change.

Power Project at Leh-Chesul Road

2013 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state (a)

(a) whether the power project utilizing Indus waters being undertaken on the Leh-Chesul Road will be completed by the end of 1977,

(b) if so the total amount to be spent thereon and the quantity of power to be generated therefrom, and

(c) the particulars of other hydroelectric and micro-hydel projects to be undertaken in that region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) The Stakna Hydro electric Project near Leh is scheduled for completion by end of 1977

(b) The sanctioned estimated cost of the Project is Rs 231 lakhs The installation will comprise 5 generator units of 540 KW each and would yield about 16 million KWh annually.

(c) The particulars of small hydroelectric projects which have been investigated for implementation in the future are —

	Power potential at 100% load factor	Installed capacity
Leh . .	5750	5×2500
Dras .	1170	3×1000
Sum . .	4800	4×2400

Construction of Sindh Hydel Project and Chenani Hydel Project in Jammu and Kashmir

2014. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the measures proposed for the early completion of the construction of 22 MWs Sindh Hydel Project and the Chenani Hydel Project in Jammu and Kashmir now under construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): There has been delay in the supply of Turbine runners for Upper Sindh Hydel Project Steps have been taken to expedite delivery of these Supply of equipment for Chenani Hydel Project has also been delayed. Steps will be taken to expedite their erection after the receipt of equipment for the two units which is now expected in March and June, 1973.

Measures Taken to Increase the Freight Traffic on Railways

2015 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether high rated traffic is carried more by road and only low-rated traffic is diverted to the Railways;

(b) if so, the percentage of various types of traffic handled by the Railways, and

(c) the measures proposed to be adopted by the Railways with a view to attract more traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) The percentage of other commodities (as apart from low-rated commodities viz. Coal, Ores, Marble and Stones, Cement, Foodgrains, Fertilisers, Fodder and Salt) to total originating revenue earning traffic over the last four years is as under:

68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72
27.2	27.4	27.9	28.2

There is an increase in the percentage of other than low-rated traffic to total revenue earning goods traffic over these years.

(c) Principal measures being adopted by the railways to attract more high-rated traffic are:

(1) Container services,

(2) Freight Forwarder services,

(3) Running of super express goods trains,

(4) Quick Transit Services,

(5) Street Collection and delivery services,

(6) Liaison with trade and industry through the Marketing and Sales organisation of the Railways

Stoppage of Calicut-Ernakulam Express at Ernakulam Town

2016. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calicut-Ernakulam Express does not stop at Ernakulam Town;

(b) whether Government have received any representation regarding this; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Stoppage of 47 Dn/48 Up Cochin-Calicut Express at Ernakulam Town has not been found justified on considerations of traffic. No. 47 Dn/48 Up Cochin-Calicut Expresses, however, stop at Ernakulam Junction which is only 2½ KMs. from Ernakulam Town.

Expansion of Varkala Railway Station in Kerala

2017. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of expansion scheme of the Varkala Railway Station in Kerala; and

(b) the total amount spent so far for this purpose and the amount proposed to be spent during the remaining period of Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Out of the four subworks regarding expansion/improvements of Varkala railway station programmed during Fourth Five Year Plan in Kerala, two subworks, viz; (i) provision of a waiting hall and (ii) soak pits for latrines, have been completed. The third subwork, regarding improvements to water supply is in progress, while the fourth regarding extension of the existing platform to 800 ft. will be taken alongwith the conversion of the M. G. section to B. G.

(b) Rs. 40,794 has already been spent while a sum of Rs. 37,377 is expected to be spent during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Shortfall of Clerks and Typists in Divisional Offices (Western Railway)

2018. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8013 on the 30th May, 1972 regarding shortfall of Clerks and Typists in Divisional Offices (Western Railway) and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no fixed proportion between the posts of Typists, Clerks and other Clerks in Divisional Offices of Western Railway.

(c) Does not arise.

Facilities of Dining Cars in Trains running through Rajasthan

2019. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether long distance trains running through Rajasthan do not have the facility of dining cars attached to them;

(b) the trains which are having this facility and those which do not have it; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to introduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Some trains running through Rajasthan are provided with mobile catering arrangements such as dining cars and buffet cars.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3833/72].

(c) Introduction of catering arrangements on trains is dependent on various factors like the timings of the trains, adequacy or otherwise of catering/vending arrangements at stations enroute, availability of room in trains to attach dining cars, the extent of overcrowding in the trains and availability of dining cars. The requirements of passengers travelling in trains not provided with catering arrangements are met from the catering and vending facilities provided at stations enroute. At present there is no proposal to attach a dining car to any train mentioned in part b(ii) of the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3833/72].

Collaboration in Oil Exploration with Iraq

2020. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck a deal for collaboration in oil exploration in Iraq; and

(b) if so, the terms of the deal; and if not, at what stage the negotiations stand at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Subsequent to the submission of its bid by ONGC to Iraq National Oil Co. (INOC) for oil exploration and development in one of the areas in Iraq, ONGC was selected as one of the parties by the INOC for conducting detailed negotiations The first round of negotiations has recently taken place and these may continue in future before INOC take a decision.

Number of Stalls of Tea, Fruit etc. on Tinsukia, Lumding and Alipurduar (N.F. Railway)

2021. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tea stalls, fruit stalls, book and newspaper stalls, restaurants, sweet-meat stalls in the N.F. Railway, Tinsukia, Lumding and Alipurduar;

(b) total number of persons who have been given lease of these stalls; and

(c) whether the same parties under different names have been given more than one stall?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 36.

(b) 28 stalls etc. are operated by 27 contractors and 8 stalls etc. are managed departmentally.

(c) The Railway Administration has no information that the same party is working under different names.

Nomination of Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee at Tinsukia

2022. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Assam Chamber of Commerce made a representation to the authorities concerned to nominate one of their members as a member of the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee at Tinsukia; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to large number of Chambers of Commerce functioning in the area, representation on Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee is given on rotational basis. The Eastern Assam Chamber of Commerce was given representation on the D.R.U.C.C., Tinsukia during the last term 1970-71 and no representation has been given for the current term.

Private Stalls and Hotels at Lumding Junction, N. F. Railway

2023. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private grocery shops, petty 'pan' stalls, saloons, tea stalls, restaurants and hotels within 6 to 12 feet of the Railway lines at Lumding Junction, N.F. Railway;

(b) whether any rent is realised from these private stalls; and

(c) whether it is permissible to construct such private houses and run such stalls near the Railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There are twenty four numbers of unauthorised Private shops such as Grocery shops, Hotels and Restaurants, Pan Shops and Tea Stalls These are located well clear of the Railway lines, at distances varying from ten feet and over from the nearest Railway track

(b) No rent is being charged

(c) No Railway has initiated action to evict the encroachers

Irrigation and Power Schemes received from Kerala

2024 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the particulars of irrigation and power schemes received from the Government of Kerala for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Shri E N KURUEL). A statement giving the requisite information is attached

STATEMENT

Regarding Irrigation and Power Schemes received from Kerala

The Government of Kerala have proposed the following new irrigation and Power projects for inclusion in their Developmental Plans —

Name of Project	Estimated cost Rs crores	Benefit in lakhs acres
I. *Irrigation Projects*		
Major		
Edamalayar	27·37	2·88
Banasurasagar	11·37	0·59
Tirunelli	6·50	0·22
Kerala Bhawani (Tail race utilization)	8·05	0·80
Medium		
Karapuzha Irrigation	3·89	0·23
Attappady Irrigation Project	4·76	0·153
Noolapuzha	2·90	0·21
Manjat	3·28	0·12
Thendar	2·99	0·15

II.	Power Projects	Estimated Cost (Rs crores)	Benefits Installed Capacity
	Idikki Hydro Electric Project Extension	11 58	390MW
	Silent Valley Hydro Electric Scheme	24 88	120MW
	Idamalayar Multipurpose Project	12 66 (Power portion)	90MW
	Mananthodi Multipurpose Project Kerala Bhavani	74 00	200MW
	Multipurpose Project	9 18	10 MW

Idikki Power Project

2025 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the Kerala Government regarding the Greater Idikki Power Project and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) No proposal has been received from the Kerala Government regarding the Greater Idikki Project

(b) Does not arise

Linking of Indo-Ceylon Power Grids

2026 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Indo-Ceylon Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation has agreed that the power grids of the two countries should be linked for mutual benefit, and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The Governments of India and Sri Lanka have agreed to take up pre-feasibility studies in regard to the linking of the Sri Lanka and India Power Grid For undertaking these studies data is being collected from both Indian and Ceylon sides Some technical data in respect of the Tamil Nadu Power System through which the Sri Lanka Grid will be inter connected has been transmitted to the Government of Sri Lanka The technical data in respect of the Ceylon Power System which would be needed from Sri Lanka has also called for

Duties of Typists on Indian Railways

2027 SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the duties and responsibilities separately for the Typists working on Indian Railways, in scale Rs 110-180(A), Senior Typists scale Rs 130-300(A) and Head Typists scale Rs 210-380(A), and

(b) what are the hours of Employment Regulations Classifications, separately for the Typists of each category on each Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) There is not much difference in the duties and responsibilities of Typists grade Rs 110-180(A) and Senior Typists grade Rs 130-300(A), except that important and urgent typing work is generally done by Senior Typists in grade Rs 130-300(A)

Duties of Head Typists grade Rs 210-380(A) are—

(i) Overall supervision of the Typing Section

(ii) Distribution of typing work amongst the typists,

(iii) Sorting of typed material section-wise and sending the same to the respective sections

(iv) Maintenance of a Diary of the incoming and outgoing files,

(v) Procurement of stationery for the typing section, and proper maintenance of typewriters

(vi) Detailing of Typists for extra hours of work in case of emergency

(vii) To ensure that the typing work is done by Typists under him according to yardstick.

(viii) He is also supposed to do typing in the exigencies of work

(b) Under the Hours of Employment Regulations, Typists and Senior Typists in grade Rs 110-180(A) and 130-300(A) respectively are classified as 'Continuous' and Head Typists in grade Rs 210-380(A) as 'Supervisory'

पंजाब और हरियाणा से भेजे गये गेहूं से भरे रेलवे के माल डिब्बों का भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा) न पहुंचना

2028. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री धर्म राव अकलपुरकर :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पंजाब और हरियाणा से भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा) के लिये अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1972 के दौरान 800 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं रेलवे के 26 माल डिब्बो मे लादकर भेजा गया था किन्तु अभी तक वे डिब्बे भवनेश्वर नही पहुच है और उनका कही पता भी नही लग रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध म क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) और (ख) अब तक जो सूचना एकत्र की गयी है, उससे मालूम हुआ है कि अप्रैल, मई, अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1972 के दौरान उड़ीसा मे गतव्य स्थानो के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा लादे गये गेहू के 253 माल डिब्बो का मार्ग परिवर्तन मुगलसराय में पश्चिम बगाल और बिहार के गतव्य स्टेशनो के लिए कर दिया गया था। इसी प्रकार उसी अवधि मे बिहार और पश्चिम बगाल के गतव्य स्टेशनो के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा लादे गये गेहू के 528 माल डिब्बों का मार्ग परिवर्तन भारतीय

खाद्य निगम के प्राधिकारियो द्वारा उडीसा के गतव्य स्टेशनो के लिए कर दिया गया था। उल्लिखित 26 माल डिब्बे उपर्युक्त 253 माल डिब्बो मे से ही थे। अत यह नही कहा जा सकता कि इन माल डिब्बो का कही पता नही लग रहा है ।

Officers/Employees of FCI on Official Tour at Calcutta on March 7-8-1972

2029 SHRI R P YADAV·
SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL·

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred *Question No* 3465 answered on the 21st April, 1972 and state

(a) whether the number of senior officers of Fertilizer Corporation of India were on tour at Calcutta on the dates of marriage of daughter of the Managing Director of FCI;

(b) whether this information was deliberately delayed and number of officers who were on tour on these dates at Calcutta were shown on leave before giving final reply to this question;

(c) if not, reasonable time required for collecting this information, keeping in view Telax/Teleprinter facilities at all Units/Divisions of FCI, and

(d) Government's reaction to this incident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Fertilizer Corporation of India, have reported that 15 officers who happened to be in transit through Calcutta on tour to other places or were on tour to Calcutta for attending normal business of the Corporation or meetings or discussions arranged earlier attended the marriage ceremony 13 other officials employed in the Corporation's establishment at Calcutta also attended the marriage However, 36 officers who happened to touch Calcutta on official duty or for meetings arranged earlier on the marriage day did not attend the marriage

(b) to (d) There was not much delay in receiving the required information from the Corporation According to the FCI, 27 officers took leave and went to attend the marriage ceremony at their own expense

Passengers obstructed to come out from Howrah and Sealdah Stations

2030 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments's attentions has been drawn to the report appearing in 'Satyajug' a Bengali daily paper, dated the 5th October, 1972 that 50 thousand passengers in spite of holding tickets were obstructed to come out from Howrah and Sealdah stations; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government against the concerned Railway authorities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI): (a) Yes, but the reported facts as published in the Newspaper referred to are not correct

(b) Does not arise

Setting up of a Polyethylene Plant in India by Italy

2031. SHRI ARVIND NETAM· Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an offer from Italy for setting up of a Polyethylene plant; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation, a public sector undertaking, which is setting up a Low Density Polyethylene Plant, had received offers of foreign collaboration *inter alia* from an Italian Firm.

(b) The various offers received were in respect of provision of process know-how, basic engineering and expatriate assistance. Foreign collaboration arrangements for the project have yet to be finally approved by the Government.

Licensing of new capacity for the manufacture of Heavy Duty PVs and High Density Polyethylene

2032 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether licensing of new capacity all over the country for the manufacture of woven as well as non-woven heavy duty PVs and high density polyethylene sacks is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, how far it will harm jute industry in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is at present considering various relevant matters including the possible impact of use of plastic sacks on the jute industry. The question of licensing further capacity for manufacture of plastic sacks will be considered after the examination of the issues involved is completed.

Judgment in the case re. the age of Chief Justice, Kerala High Court

2033. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a case before the full Bench of the Kerala High Court regarding the age of the Chief Justice of Kerala High Court; and

(b) if so, the point at issue and the judgment given thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The point at issue was whether criminal courts have jurisdiction to go into the question of the age of a High Court Judge. A Full Bench of the Kerala High Court has held that in view of the express provision contained in Article 217(3) of the Constitution, criminal courts have no jurisdiction to adjudicate in a matter relating to the age of a High Court Judge

Promotion opportunities to Scientists in Central Power Research Institute

2035. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is mass exodus of Scientists and Engineers trained specifically by UNESCO for Central Power Research Institute;

(b) whether there are unequal promotional opportunities between Scientists and Engineers in CPRI and CWPC; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken and propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Of the officers trained under the UNESCO and UN Special Fund

Scheme, two officers have retired and one resigned, six officers are working in the Central Power Research Institute and the Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) five officers are on deputation to allied research and power organisations

(b) and (c) The scientists and engineers in the Central Power Research Institute are borne on separate cadres The number of posts on the scientific side is small and to that extent the chances of promotion of Scientists are restricted At present the scientific cadre consists of posts up to the level of Assistant Director only A review is being made to place all scientific research work under one division headed by Deputy Director

Power Failure in Durgapur Thermal Power Station (D V C)

2036 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether certain operational defects of Durgapur Thermal Power Station of D V C caused power failure recently

(b) whether any remedy has been found out in consultation with the State Power Department, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) There has been no failure due to operational defects at Durgapur (DVC) Power Station There was one case of total failure at the power station on 3-9-1972 due to a line fault in the transmission lines which resulted in over loading and tripping of machines at the power station Since the power supply was resumed after a short interval, interruptions to consumers were minor There have, however, been partial failures in power supply due to defects in various substations or auxilaries

(b) and (c) The incidence of line faults is somewhat large These are due to thefts of over-head ground wire as well as power conductors The Damodar Valley Corporation authorities have taken up the matter with the State Governments who are taking action in the matter The defects developed are also being examined by experts and remedial action taken

रेलवे द्वारा गांधी प्याऊ और गाधी मूर्ति का किराया लिया जाना

2037 श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सोजत राड पर गाधी प्याऊ व गाधी मूर्ति रेलवे के क्षेत्र के भूखण्डो पर स्थित है ,

(ख) क्या गाधी प्याऊ का उपयोग आज भी हो रहा है , और यदि हा तो उस प्याऊ का खर्चा कौन बर्दाश्त करता है,

(ग) क्या उन भूखण्डो का किराया रेलवे द्वारा लिया जाता है, यदि हा तो कितना और इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या 1962 से किराया बढा दिया गया है, और यदि हा तो उसके क्या कारण है और क्या सोजत राड के निवासियो ने भूतपूर्व रेल मत्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा से अनुरोध किया था कि उनका किराया न लिया जाये और कि उक्त मत्री ने आश्वसन दिया था कि उनका किराया नही लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) : (क) सोजत रोड मे रेलवे की भूमि पर गांधी जी की मूर्ति लगाने तथा प्लेटफार्म पर एक प्याऊ की व्यवस्था करने के लिए गाधी स्मारक समिति के सचिव को क्रमश: 4-6-1950 तथा 15-11-1949 से लाइसेस दिया गया था ।

(ख) जी हा, इसका खर्च श्री जबर मेहता, सचिव, भूतपूर्व गाधी स्मारक समिति, सोजत रोड द्वारा वहन किया जाता हैं ।

(ग) भूमि पर रेलवे का अधिकार बनाये रखने के लिए गाधी जी की मूर्ति तथा प्याऊ दोनो प्लाटो मे से प्रत्येक के लिए 4-6-50 और 13-11-49 से एक रुपया वार्षिक नाममात्र लाइसस शुल्क लिया जाता हैं ।

(घ) जी नही । लेकिन वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार अगले सशोधन के समय एक रुपये प्रतिवर्ष के नाममात्र लाइसेस शुल्क को बढा कर 20/- रुपये प्रतिवष कर दिया जायेगा । सोजत रोड ग्राम पचायत के सरपच 21-9-1970 को तत्कालीन रेल [मत्री से मिले थे और रेलवे को यह निदेश दिया गया था कि नाममात्र का लाइसेस शुल्क लिया जाये ।

Arrest on Mughal Sarai Junction for travelling without tickets

2033 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons arrested at Mughal Sarai Junction between April, 1971 and September, 1971 for travelling without tickets; and

(b) the number of the persons who were awarded jail sentence?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) 1,315

(b) 1 032

Implementation of the scheme for free legal aid to the poor

2039 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY
SHRI R S PANDEY

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for providing free legal aid to the poor has not yet been implemented in many States.

(b) if so the reasons therefor and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to ensure early implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b) While the model scheme formulated by the Central Government for legal aid has not been implemented in many States, some of them have formulated their own scheme The main reason given by the State Governments for not implementing the scheme is paucity of funds

(c) The entire matter is under review and the consideration of Government

चम्पारन के धमना क्षेत्र की नारायणी नदी के कटाव से सुरक्षा

2040 **श्री कमल सिंह** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मंत्री महोदय ने चम्पारन की अपनी पिछली यात्रा के दौरान यह बात कही थी कि चम्पारन जिले के धमना क्षेत्र को नारायणी नदी के कटाव से बचाने के लिए कोई स्थायी उपाय किया जाय और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जुलाई 1971 में मंडक (जिसे ऊपरी पहुंचों में नारायणी कहा जाता है) को दक्षिण की ओर के तटबंध में दरारों और बाढ़ों द्वारा प्रभावित क्षेत्र के निरीक्षण के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि नए रेखांकन के साथ साथ तटबंध बनाए जाएं और प्राप्त अध्ययनों के आधार पर व्यवस्थित तटबंध के लिए सुरक्षा कार्य निर्मित किया जाए। नए रेखांकन को बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के मुख्य इंजीनियरों के दल द्वारा विस्तृत अध्ययन के पश्चात् अंतिम रूप दिया जाना था।

(ख) बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के मुख्य इंजीनियरों के दल ने नए रेखांकन के लिए अपने सुझाव दे दिए हैं। बिहार राज्य सरकार, मुख्य इंजीनियरों के दल द्वारा सुझाए गए रेखांकन के अनुसार अपने क्षेत्र में तटबंध के एक विभाग के लिए एक स्कीम तैयार कर रही है।

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय ने मंडक नदी द्वारा कटाव और बाढ़ों की समस्या पर अध्ययन करने के लिए तथा भविष्य में लिए जाने के लिए अपेक्षित मितव्ययी और स्थायी उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक तकनीकी समिति स्थापित की है। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक मिल जाने की संभावना है। नए रेखांकन के साथ साथ तटबंध की सुरक्षा के लिए अपेक्षित और कार्यों को इस समिति के सुझावों को ध्यान में रख कर आयोजित किया जाना है।

Setting up of a Research and Development Centre at Faridabad

2041 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Research and Development centre is being set up at Faridabad (Haryana)

(b) if so the main objective of this Centre and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon, and

(c) whether any foreign assistance will be utilized, and if so an account thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir The Indian Oil Corporation Limited are setting up a Research and Develop-

ment Centre at Faridabad (Haryana) at an estimated cost of Rs 2.5 crores The objectives of the Centre are—

(i) Development of petroleum products with special emphasis on lubricants and specialities, and

(ii) technical service to the customers

(c) Foreign assistance for development of specific lubricants is envisaged The matter is under discussion by the IOC with various oil companies

सिंचाई और विद्युत् योजनाओं का पूरा किया जाना

2042 **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिजली और सिंचाई की अधूरी योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या नए उपाय सोचे है ,

(ख) क्या बिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिए कुछ ऐसी परियोजनाये विचाराधीन है जिन पर वर्षा की कमी या अधिकता का प्रभाव नही हो, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो वे कौन सी परियोजनाये है तथा उन्हे मूर्त रूप देने मे कितना समय लगेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) (क) विद्युत् स्कीमों के लिए निम्नांकित पग उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

1. जहां धन की कमी के कारण प्रगति मे अवरोध है और द्रुत गति से लाभ-प्राप्ति की सभाव्यता है, अतिरिक्त धन के आवटन का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

2 ऐसे मामलो मे जहा सयत्र और उपस्कर की सुपुर्दगी मे विलम्ब होता है उन मे शीघ्रता लाई जा रही है ।

3 परियोजना के सिविल और सरचनात्मक कार्यो मे शीघ्रता लाने हेतु जहा आवश्यक है, इस्पात का आयात किया गया है । सिंचाई स्कीमो के सम्बन्ध मे राज्य योजना की रूपरेखा के अतर्गत सतत स्कीमों जो कि अग्रिम चरणो मे है, के लिए समस्त ससाधनो और अन्य क्षेत्रो की आवश्यकता को ध्यान मे रखते हुए यथा सभव अधिकतम धन उपलब्ध कराने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है, जिससे कि इन परियोजनाओ से शीघ्रातिशीघ्र लाभ प्राप्त हो सके ।

(ख) वे ताप तथा परमाणु परियोजनाए देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रो मे निर्माण के लिए हाथ मे ली जा रही है जिन पर वर्षा की उच्छंखलताओ का प्राय प्रभाव नही पडता ।

(ग) उन परियोजनाओ के नाम नीचे दिए जाते है, जिन पर पांचवीं योजना के दौरान कार्यान्वयनार्थ विचार किया जा रहा है और जिनसे उस अवधि के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त होंगे ।

उत्तरी क्षेत्र

फरीदाबाद ताप विस्तार
भटिंडा ताप विस्तार
हरदुआगंज ताप विस्तार
ओबरा ताप विस्तार
बदरपुर ताप विस्तार
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना
पानीपत ताप परियोजना
राजस्थान मे ताप केन्द्र
गोरखपुर ताप केन्द्र
पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश मे ताप केन्द्र

पश्चिमी क्षेत्र

उकई ताप केन्द्र विस्तार
कोरबा विस्तार
सतपुडा विस्तार
अमरकटक ताप विस्तार
नासिक ताप विस्तार
बाणकबोरी ताप केन्द्र
तारापुर परमाणु विस्तार
उत्तरी गुजरात ताप केन्द्र

दक्षिणी क्षेत्र

कोठागुडम विस्तार
कलपक्कम परमाणु विस्तार
तमिलनाडु मे ताप योग
विजयवाडा मे ताप केन्द्र

पूर्वी क्षेत्र

पतरातू ताप विस्तार
बडेल ताप विस्तार
तालचर ताप विस्तार
चन्द्रपुरा ताप विस्तार
बोकारो ताप विस्तार
मजफ्फरपुर ताप केन्द्र
कोयलाघाट ताप केन्द्र
तेनुघाट ताप केन्द्र
घलखोला ताप केन्द्र
नागरूप ताप विस्तार
गोहाटी ताप विस्तार

सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों मे वैगन बनाने वाले कारखानो के नाम

2043 **श्री हरी सिंह** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश मे सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रो मे वैगन बनाने वाले कारखानो के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) एक विवरण जिसमे सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रो मे रेलवे माल डिब्बा निर्माण कारखानो के नाम और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता दी गयी है । सभा पलट पर रखा दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया । देखिये सख्या एल टी 3834/72] ।

Imbalance of Power Installation of DVC between Bihar and West Bengal

2044 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for imbalance of power installations of Damodar Valley Corporation between Bihar and West Bengal

(b) the proposed power development programme of DVC in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(c) what would be the ratio of DVC's installations between West Bengal and Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The areas of operation of the Damodar Valley Corporation are confined to the Damodar Valley whose limits are specified in the Damodar Valley Corporation Act. The said area stretches across the boundaries between Bihar and West Bengal. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act does not provide any schedule quota of power installation in Bihar or West-Bengal. The present installed capacity of the Corporation in Bihar is 711 MW and in West Bengal 350 MW. The location of power installation within the Damodar Valley Corporation area is made on the basis of economic and technical considerations, *e.g.* availability of coal cooling water, existence of dams and reservoirs and also locations of major load, etc. The present distribution of power installation of Damodar Valley Corporation in Bihar and West Bengal is only an incidental result of location depending on such factors and considerations.

(b) Power Development programme of the Damodar Valley Corporation in the Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. One Unit of 120 MW at Chandrapura (In Bihar), has already been sanctioned. Other proposals under consideration are Durgapur 200 MW (in West Bengal) Bokaro 400 MW (in Bihar) and 40 MW at Panchet Hydel Power station (in Bihar).

(c) The present ratio of capacity of installations located in West Bengal and Bihar is 33 per cent and 67 per cent. The future ratio would depend upon the finalisation of the programme for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Import of Generators by Industrial Units in Punjab

2045. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the severe power crisis in the State the Punjab Government have approached the Centre to liberise import of generators by industrial units in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तेल उद्योगो द्वारा कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा

2046. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल उद्योगों द्वारा वार्षिक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जाती है, और

(ख) इन उद्योगो मे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगी हुई है और विदेशो को आय का कितने प्रतिशत भाग भेजा गया ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1970 तथा 1971 के दौरान तेल उद्योगों के पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों (बन्कर्स और एयर-लाइन्स को की गई सप्लाई को सम्मिलित करते हुए) के निर्यात के कारण अर्जित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा क्रमश: 1292.8 लाख रुपये तथा 1121 3 लाख रुपये थी ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

औषधियों और दवाओं का उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

2047 **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार औषधियो और दवाओ के उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नही तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) 2800 यूनिटों (संगठित क्षेत्र मे लगभग 100 यूनिटो को सम्मिलित करते हुए) से अधिक यूनिट इस समय औषधियों एव भेषजो के निर्माण में लगे हुए है । यूनिटो की अधिक संख्या, उनके परिचालनों की श्रेणी आदि पर विचार करते हुए, सरकार औषध उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना आवश्यक समझती है । 1956 के औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प (इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजलूयूशन) के अन्तर्गत अनुसूची 'ब' उद्योग के अनुसार सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र दोनों में इसका विकास किया जा सकता है ।

Working Conditions of Fertiliser Plants

2049. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned fertiliser plants are limping and the expansion schemes and new projects are lagging behind the schedule, and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor and the positive steps Government propose to take in this direction in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some of the existing public sector fertilizer plants have not been giving satisfactory production due to reasons such as ageing of the plants, technological or maintenance problems, shortage of raw materials and labour and other local problems Some of the fertilizer projects under implementation in the public sector are also behind schedule for one or other of the following reasons:—

1 delay in the supply of indigenous equipment;

2. delay in the supply of raw materials for fabrication of equipment indigenously;

3. failure of certain equipments during start-up;

4 departure of foreign experts who were attending to certain commissioning operations in the wake of the December, 1971 war;

5. labour troubles;

6 transportation bottlenecks during Indo-Pakistan War

2. Appropriate remedial measures have been taken or are being taken to overcome the various difficulties encountered in this connection and a measure of success has already been achieved.

राज्यों में बिजली का उत्पादन

2050 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री राज्यों में बिजली उत्पादन के संबंध में 14 नवम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 292 के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का कुछ योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बेजनाथ कुरील) (क) और (ख) देश में वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित विद्युत-जनन क्षमता 17 5 मिलियन किलोवाट है जोकि 1973–74 तक लगभग 20 2 मिलियन किलोवाट तक बढ़ जायगी। पांचवी योजना के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई विद्युत विकास के लिए अंतरिम योजना में 21.8 मिलियन किलोवाट विद्युत-जनन क्षमता को बढ़ाने का विचार है। इसमें ये शामिल होंगे—चौथी योजना में चल रही स्कीमों से 6 7 मिलियन किलोवाट, विकसित स्थलों पर विस्तार के रूप में शुरु की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित स्कीमों से 7.8 मिलियन किलोवाट और नई विद्युत-जनन स्कीमों से 7.3 मिलियन किलोवाट, जल विद्युत संयंत्रों से 8.6 मिलियन किलोवाट, ताप संयंत्रों से 11.8 किलोवाट और परमाणु से 1.4 मिलियन किलोवाट।

वैगन उतारने में विलम्ब के कारण दिल्ली में कोयले की कमी

2051 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली क्षेत्र में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कोयले को वैगनों से उतारने की धीमी गति के कारण दिल्ली में कोयले की कृत्रिम कमी हो गई है, और

(ख) उक्त स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) दिल्ली क्षेत्र की रेलवे साइडिंगों से कोयले के परेषणों को हटाने की गति धीमी रही है विशेष रूप से जब कि वहां कोयला भारी मात्रा में आ रहा है। हो सकता है कि बाजार में कोयले की उपलब्धता पर इसका असर पड़ा हो।

(ख) विलम्ब शुल्क और स्थान शुल्क वसूल किया जा रहा है और इस संबंध में कड़ाई बरती जा रही है कि उन्हें छोड़ा न जाये।

कोयले के डिब्बों से शीघ्रतापूर्वक कोयला उतारने और रेल परिसरों से कोयले को हटाने के लिए, आवश्यक होने पर, दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य और पूर्ति विभाग की सहायता ली जाती है।

1 दिसम्बर, 1972 से विलम्ब शुल्क और स्थान शुल्क की दरें बढ़ाने का विनिश्चय किया गया है और आशा है कि इस कदम से रेलवे मालडिब्बों तथा रेलपरिसरों से परेषणों की निकासी और तेज़ी से होगी।

"Dhanbad Railway Employees Affairs"

7052 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the comments of the *Hindustan Standard* dated the 17th December, 1971 (Dak Edition) under the caption "Dhanbad Railway Employees' Affairs"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A. PAI): (a) All newspaper features bearing on Railway matters are taken note of by the Railway authorities concerned.

(b) The suspended staff in question have since been put back to duty.

News item "Disappointment at Minister's absence at Dhanbad on 2nd April, 1972"

2053. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption 'Disappointment at Minister's absence at Dhanbad on the 2nd April, 1972 in the "*Hindustan Standard*" dated the 5th April, 1972; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A. PAI) (a) and (b) The then Minister for Railway had to make a last minute change in his programme on account of unforeseen reasons.

Pending Demand of Four-Wheeler Wagons

2054. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) with whom the demand for the supply of 40,000 four-wheeler wagons is pending, and

(b) the reasons given by them for not meeting the demand?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A statement giving the distribution of the outstanding wagon orders as on 1.11.1972 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3835/72].

(b) Out of 32,716 wagons in terms of four wheelers on the wagon building industry in the private sector, original contractual delivery date has expired only in respect of 3,295 wagons. The main reasons for non completion of these wagons within the original contractual delivery date as indicated by the wagon builders are:

(i) in-adequate availability of steel and

(ii) labour troubles/lockouts, in the case of some of them.

In respect of the remaining 29,421 wagons, as per contract delivery dates, the wagon builders have sufficient time to complete the orders, as the delivery schedules for these wagons range from December, 1972 to February, 1975.

As regards the orders for 7,919 5 wagons on the Railway Workshops, they are expected to complete the orders progressively as per targets fixed

Employment to educated unemployed by Ministry of Irrigation and Power

2055 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Ministry of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn by his Ministry to provide employment to the educated unemployed,

(b) is so, the number of jobs, category-wise, likely to be provided with allocation made for the purpose, and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL): (a) to (c) In order to provide employment to educated unemployed a scheme of Rural Engineering Surveys and a Scheme of intensified investigations of irrigation, flood control and power projects formulated by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power are already in operation

The allotment of funds for these schemes in 1972-73 is Rs 200 lakhs and Rs 634.5 lakhs respectively Under the Rural Engineering Surveys Scheme employment opprotunities would be provided to about 5,850 persons including 1150 Engineering Graduates and 575 Agricultural Graduates The intensive survey scheme of projects will give employment to 2600 engineering Graduates and diploma holders

Taking-over of Power Distribution Companies in Private Sector

2056 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the question to taking over the Power Distribution Companies in the Private Sector has been considered by Government and

(b) if so what decision has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The matter is under examination Important policy considerations are involved which may necessitate consultation with the States

New Railway Lines during Fifth Plan

2057 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the construction of new railway lines during the Fifth Plan,

(b) if so what are the new lines proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Plan period, and

(c) the total expenditure expected to be incurred on these lines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A. PAI) (a) The traffic requirements for the Fifth Plan period are being assessed by a Working Group in the Railway Board Decision regarding construction of new railway lines will be taken after scrutiny of their report

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reduction in the contracted price of furnace oil by Kuwait

2058. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Kuwait has reduced the contracted price of furnace oil imported by India;

(b) if so, the percentage of reduction; and

(c) whether any long term agreement has been entered into between Indian Oil Corporation and Kuwait National Petroleum Corporation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) The Indian Oil Corporation entered into an agreement with the Kuwait National Petroleum Company for the import of furnace oil, kerosene and light diesel oil over a period of four years i.e. from 1st January, 1971 to 31st December, 1974. The agreement provides for changes in the contracted prices of products in relation to changes in the published posted prices of these products with the stipulation that in the event of the published posted prices varying beyond certain prescribed limits, the two parties would be free to review the position and renegotiate the price. By and large, the contracted prices have been found to be favourable compared to the prevailing prices of products from time to time Earlier this year, however, there was a sharp and unanticipated slump in the price of furnace oil which temporarily made its import price somewhat higher than the prevailing market price. Kuwait National Petroleum Company agreed to reduce the price of furnace oil supplied during the quarter July to September, 1972 by 7.15 per cent. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the contracted prices.

Memorandum on Elimination of Corruption

2059. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please dto state:

(a) whether the comprehensive Memorandum dated the 2nd April, 1972 addressed to the former Railway Minister on the Elimination of corruption on the Railways has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the gist of the Memorandum and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The Memorandum contained some specific allegations attracting the vigilance angle as also certain general points of an administrative nature on the Dhanbad Division Such of the allegations having a vigilance aspect and falling within the purview of the Railways are being looked into by the Railway The items concerning Central Bureau of Investigation have been referred to them for investigation and report.

Educational assistance for Staff Benefit Fund to Staff of Danapur Division (Eastern Railway)

2060. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Administration grants educational assistance to its employees from the Staff Benefit Fund for the education of their children in Degree, Post Degree and Engineering Courses;

(b) whether in 1970-71 in Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway, a number of members of the staff applied for assistance from Staff Benefit Fund but their applications were not considered favourably by the Secretary,

Staff Benefit Fund Committee, Calcutta; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to sanction the due amount to the staff concerned and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Of the 558 applications received during 1970-71 from the Danapur Division, assistance in 426 cases where applications were complete and from eligible candidates was sanctioned straightway. Further, assistance in 34 additional cases was sanctioned later after completion of the applications. No assistance in the remaining cases which were ineligible could be sanctioned.

Nationalisation of Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway in Bihar

2061. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to connect South Sahabad (Rohtas District) with North Sahabad (Bhojpur) in Bihar, there is a Metre Gauge Railway line run by Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway;

(b) whether Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway provides the only shortest rail route between the aforesaid places; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway; and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway, which passes through the Sahabad District of Bihar, is a narrow gauge line and is the only rail link between Arrah and Sasaram.

(c) No.

Take-over of Wagon Buildings from Private Sector

2062. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of taking over part of the production of Railway Wagons from the private sector; and

(b) if so, by what time the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Special Committee for Power Shortage

2063. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special Committee has been set up, with the Minister of Planning as its Chairman, for dealing with the problems of power shortage, dislocation and break-down in transmission of power throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the composition, powers, functions and other terms of reference of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Committee comprises the Minister for Planning as Chairman and the Ministers of Finance, Industrial Development, Steel and Mines, Railways and Irrigation and Power as Members.

The terms of reference of the Committee are —

(1) Steps to be taken to improve utilisation of the existing plants

(2) Steps to be taken to accelerate the commissioning of the projects under construction

(3) Steps to be taken for constructing major transmission lines, where necessary

(4) Advance action to be taken on projects which are to be commissioned in the Fifth Plan

Barachanka Drainage Scheme for Midnapur District, West Bengal

2064 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have approved the Barachanka Drainage Scheme for dealing with the frequent flood and water logging problems of the Barachanka area of the Midnapur District of West Bengal

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme and its estimated expenditure,

(c) whether the Central Government have asked West Bengal State Government to give priority to the execution of the Barachanka Drainage Scheme and

(d) if so the response of the State Government and the reasons for delay in executing the Drainage Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL): (a) and (b) The Barachanka Drainage Scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission in February, 1969 at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.41 lakhs The scheme envisages the re-modelling of the Balliaghya drain and diversion of part of the drainage of Barachanka basin into Ekbetia Khal for giving relief to an area of 1800 hectares in the Barachanka basin in Midnapore District

(c) and (d) Yes The Central Government had written to the West Bengal Government for their consideration suggesting the early implementation of this scheme While agreeing that it will be advantageous to implement the scheme expeditiously the State Government have informed that they do not have the funds to take up the scheme in the current plan

Restoration of Light Railways in West Bengal

2065 SHRI SAMAR GUHA
DR RANEN SEN

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government, in collaboration with the Central Government have decided to restore and reopen Light Railways in West Bengal,

(b) if so the main features of the scheme for restoration and reopening of the suspended Light Railways in the State, and

(c) the time scheduled programme for execution of the scheme for the restoration and reopening of the Light Railways in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) to (c) The question when and how these light railways should be run has not been decided yet This decision will be taken jointly by the Ministry of Railways and the Government of West Bengal

Large amount of royalty and dividend paid to the Philips Company by the Cochin Oil Refinery

2066 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the amount of royalty and dividend paid to the Philips Company by the Cochin Oil Refinery is too

large as compared to the payment given to the collaborators of other Oil Refineries,

(b) if so to what extent and the reasons therefor and

(c) whether Government received any representation against the large amount of royalty paid to the Phillips Company from the workers of the Cochin Oil Refinery and if so Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) As per the Formation Agreement entered into between the Government of India and the Phillips Petroleum Co of U S A which holds 26 per cent equity no royalty is payable by Cochin Refineries Limited to the foreign collaborator However for the vis-breaking process purchased from Phillips Petroleum Co for use in the refinery a lumpsum amount was paid which is not a recurring payment

As per the Technical Services Agreement entered into between the Cochin Refineries Limited and Phillips Petroleum Co, the latter are paid technical services fees for services rendered outside India amounting to $110,000 per quarter for the first 5 years from the date of commissioning of the refinery, $100,000 per quarter for the further period of 5 years subsequent to the first 5 year period and 90,000 US dollars per quarter for the next 5 year period subsequent to the period specified above and technical services fee for technical services in India calculated at the rate of 2 6 cents per barrel for each barrel of crude oil which the refinery charges, subject to a maximum of 55 000 barrels per day.

The Cochin Refineries Limited, have declared dividends on their paid up equity so far as under —

1967-68	21%
1968-69	21%
1969-70	18·6 %
1970-71	16%

The Madras Refineries Limited in which AMOCO and NIOC each hold 13 per cent equaity have declared a maiden dividend of 9 per cent for 1971 72 Lube India Limited in which Esso Eastern Inc holds 50 per cent equity declared a maiden dividend of 15 per cent for 1971

(c) No Sir The Government has received a letter dated 1-2 1972 from the President of the Cochin Refinery Employees Association mentioning the technical services fees The amount paid as technical services fees is strictly as per the Agreement entered into between Cochin Refineries Limited and Phillips Petroleum Co

Lowering of Voting Age

2067 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Election Commission of India has turned down the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee of Members of Parliament drawn from both the Houses, to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 and

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the Election Commission for rejecting the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) As a decision on the

Report of the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law, which is presently under consideration, is to be taken by the Government the question of Election Commission turning down the recommendation of the Joint Committee to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage in production and loss in man-hours in Nangal Unit of F.C.I. due to cut in power

2068. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total shortfall in production and the man-hours lost in the Nangal Unit of the F.C.I. due to cut in the Supply of power;

(b) whether any alternative plan has been submitted for the efficient running of the Factory, as is the case with the Rourkela Plant where steam from the Steel Plant is available for the Fertilizer Factory; and

(c) if so, the details of such a plan?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Fertilizer being a process industry there is no direct link between the short-fall in production and the man-hours lost. However, the production loss sustained at Nangal on account of power cuts during the period April 1972 to October 1972 has been of the order of 12400 tonnes of Nitrogen and 1800 Kgs. of heavy water.

(b) and (c). The Nangal plant uses electricity as feedstocks. The plant is capable of operating at full capacity if its requirements of electric power are fully met. In view of the acute shortage of power in the Bhakra region, a large programme for the expansion of the Nangal unit based on fuel oil as feedstock is being considered. With the implementation of the expansion scheme, the requirements of power by the existing unit will be substantially reduced.

Government's approval towards foreign collaboration in off-shore oil exploration

2069. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's approach towards foreign collaboration in off-shore oil exploration has undergone a change, and

(b) if so, the broad features of the new approach?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Certain foreign companies, including oil companies have conveyed their interest for collaboration in off-shore exploration in India. Government, however, have not so far taken a view on foreign collaboration for off-shore oil exploration.

Increase in fees chargeable for cancellation of Railway reservation

2070. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scale of fees chargeable for the cancellation of Railway journey by passengers who have made reservation has been increased for all Classes; and

(b) if so, the new scale of fees laid down in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes

(b) A statement showing the revised scale of cancellation fee is attached

The main reason for enhancing the cancellation fee was to discourage cancellation of reservations which sometimes result in the accommodation on trains going vacant.

STATEMENT

The scale of fee chargeable for cancellation of rail journey by passengers who have made reservation of berths is as under, with effect from 1-10-1972

For tickets surrendered	Cancellation fee per passenger	Rs
(a) More than five days (the day of journey not to count), in advance of the date of commencement of the journey	A C 1st Class and A C Chair Other Classes	5·00 3·00 2·00

(b) Five to three days (the day of journey not to count) in advance of the date of commencement of the journey — 10 per cent of the fare subject to the following limits

	Minimum Rs. P	Maximum Rs P
A C	7·50	15·00
1st Class and A.C. Chair	5·00	10·00
Other Classes	2·50	5·00

(c) Two to one day (the day of journey not to count) in advance of the date of commencement of the journey. — 20 per cent of the fare subject to the following limits:

	Minimum Rs. P.	Maximum Rs. P.
A. C.	20·00	40·00
1st Class & A. C. Chair	10·00	20·00
Other Classes	5·00	10·00

(*d*) On the day of journey and upto 3 hours after the booked departure of the train — 30 per cent of the fare subject to the following limits:

	Minimum Rs. P.	Maximum Rs. P.
A.C. .	30·00	60·00
1st Class & A. C. Chair	15·00	30·00
Other Classes .	6·00	12·00

2. For cancellation of seat reservation in Second and Third Classes, the scale of fee to be levied is as under.

For tickets surrendered	Cancellation fee per passenger
	Rs.
(*a*) More than 3 days (the day of journey not to count) in advance of the date of commencement of the journey . .	1·00
(*b*) Three or two days (the day of journey not to count) in advance of the date of commencement of the journey . . .	2·00
(*c*) Less than two days (the day of journey not to count) in advance and upto three hours after the booked departure of the train	3·00

3. Where the reservation of seats is permitted not more than three days in advance of the date of commence ment of the journey, the scale of cancellation fee is as under:

(a) Upto the booked departure of the train—

	Cancellation fee Rs. P.
Air-conditioned class	5·00
First class and A. C. Chair Car	3·00
Second and Third classes	2·00
(*b*) Upto three hours after the booked departure of the train	
Air-conditioned class	7·50
First and A. C. Chair Car	5·00
Second and Third classes	2·50

Irrigation of land in Madhya Pradesh

2071 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the area of land in hectares going to be irrigated during the current year in the State of Madhya Pradesh and

(b) the extent of increase in irrigation potential in comparison to last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The additional irrigation potential from major and medium projects proposed to be developed in Madhya Pradesh during 1972-73 is 57000 acres, against 33,000 acres during 1971-72

Absorption of former Light Railway employees by Indian Railways

2072 SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether after the closure of the Light Railways which were being managed by the Martin Burn Company the then Railway Minister said that all the employees would be absorbed by the Indian Railways and

(b) if so, whether the staff of the Light Railways have been absorbed by the Indian Railways and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes

(b) The staff of the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway were after screening appointed on the Northern Railway Of the 800 persons screened about 500 of them have joined their duties and the rest did not turn up or were declared medically unfit

In respect of the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways out of the 1400 persons screened, nearly 1000 have already joined their duties

Retrenchment of Gangmen and Engineering Workers at Bandikui (Western Railway)

2073 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Gangmen and other Engineering workers retrenched from service recently at Bandikui, Western Railway,

(b) whether all the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act were observed while terminating their services and

(c) what were the reasons for retrenchment?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) 28 Casual labourers/substitutes and substitute gangmen

(b) Yes where applicable

(c) They became srplus to requirements on account of curtailment in construction repairs and maintenance activities

दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद के बीच डबल लाइन

2074 श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली - अहमदाबाद रेलवे लाइन को डबल लाइन करने की योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन को तोड़ कि उखाड़ी जायेगी कांटा-चित्तौड़गढ लाइन पर लगाने का है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसे कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा और क्या इस सबध मे कोई योजना बनाई गई है।

रेल मंत्री (श्री० टी० ए० पाई). (क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद खण्ड पर इकहरी लाइन के बचे हुए भागो को दोहरा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Units of Patratu Thermal Power Station

2075 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) how many units of the Patratu Thermal Power Station are working at present.

(b) whether any of the units has broken-down in the ast three months, and

(c) if so, the reasons for the break-down?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Out of four generating units of 50 MW and two generating units of 100 MW each, one 50 MW and two 100 MW units are working at present The second 100 MW unit has only one boiler commissioned out of two boilers

(b) and (c) During the last three months, one 50 MW unit broke down due to mechanical trouble in the boiler During the same period another 50 MW unit was under capital maintenance The rotor of another 50 MW is under repair in the works of Bharat Heavy Electricals (India) Limited at Hyderabad.

Death of ten persons at Daltanganj by a shunting train

2076 SHRI N. K SANGHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether ten persons were crushed to death on November 2, 1972 at Daltanganj, by a shunting train

(b) whether an enquiry was made into this tragedy and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(c) whether the families of the victims have been awarded compensation and whether the next of kin or eligible dependents were offered suitable employment in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A. PAI) (a) and (b) No such accident occurred at Daltanganj station on 2-11-1972. Presumably the reference is to the accident which took place at Bhabanathpur Private Siding on 1-11-1972 On that day the engine of train No 2976 Down Garwa Road—Chopan Shuttle, which arrived on line No. 1 at Bhabanathpur Private Siding of Bokaro Steel Ltd., picked up a part load of 11 box wagons from the extension of line No. 7 and went ahead to attach the 2nd portion of the load consisting of 10 box wagons lying on the same line As the central buffer coupler of the last wagon of the 1st part and the 1st wagon of the 2nd part could not be fitted properly, the 2nd part started rolling and hit the

derailed box wagon which was lying near the buffer As a result, 10 outsiders who were unauthorisedly sleeping under the derailed box wagon were crushed to death

(c) No compensation has been awarded to their families nor have the dependents been offered suitable employment

Extraction of crude oil from the oil-fields of Gujarat and Assam

2077 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether 6 10 lakh tonnes of crude oil was extracted from the oil fields in Gujarat and Assam in the month of July last

(b) if so how this figure compares with the monthly averages and

(c) whether the approximate yearly production of 7 5 million tonnes indicate the upward trend?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The actual figure of crude oil production in that month was 6 08 62? tonnes

(b) It compares favourably with the monthly averages

(c) Yes Sir

Unutilised capacity in ESSO and Burmah-Shell Refineries in Bombay

2078 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the ESSO and Burmah-Shell Refineries in Bombay have between them an unutilised capacity of around 2 to 2 5 million tonnes per annum

(b) if so the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) ESSO and Burmah-Shell have claimed that they have between them an unutilised capacity of around 2 to 2 5 million tonnes per annum which can be immediately utilised These two foreign oil companies are already operating at around 6 4 million tonnes capacity against their combined licenced capacity of 4 1 million tonnes The question of utilising additional capacity at their refineries will be considered at the appropriate time i e as and when the demand for products in the economic supply area of the Bombay Refineries justifies such utilisation

Missing Leave Accounts of staff under IOW/DKZ

2079 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the leave accounts of the entire staff working under the IOW/DKZ are missing since long and

(b) if so whether duplicate leave accounts have since been prepared?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) 74 out of 106 Leave Accounts were lost and all of them have been reconstructed

दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को स्थाई बनाना

2080 श्री भारत सिंह कोहाल . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर रेलवे में गत दो वर्षों में काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें स्थायी बनाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की मुख्य बात क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई)

(क) परियोजनाओं के अलावा निर्माण कार्यों में नियुक्त नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को 6 महीने की सेवा पूरी कर लेने के बाद नियमित वेतन दिया जाता है , केवल परियोजनाओं में नियोजित नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को निरन्तर दैनिक मजदूरी पर रखा जाता है चाहे उनकी सेवा अवधि कितनी ही हो। उपलब्धि सूचना के अनुसार 31-3-1972 को परियोजनाओं में एक वर्ष से अधिक समय तक दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियोजित नैमित्तिक मजदूरों की संख्या लगभग 23 हजार थी।

(ख) और (ग) सभी नैमित्तिक मजदूर छ महीने तक नियमित सेवा पूरी करने के बाद नियमित पदों में आमेलित करने के पात्र हो जाते है बशर्ते कि जांच समितियों द्वारा उन्हें उपयुक्त मान लिया जाये। प्राय चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सभी पद ऐसे नैमित्तिक मजदूरों से ही भरे जाते हैं। एक बार नियमित संवर्ग में नियुक्त किए जाने के बाद उनकी नौकरी पक्की करने के बारे में उनकी बारी आने पर विचार किया जाता है।

Irrigation by Upper Krishna Project in Mysore

2081. SHRI C. K JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to take the area to be irrigated and the amount of water to make available after completing the Upper Krishna Project in the State of Mysore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL): The original Upper Krishna Project provided irrigation to an area of 6 lakh acres and water utilization of 10 TMC. In the revised project received from the Government of Mysore in February 1971, the irrigation facility has been proposed for an area of 14.45 lakhs acres with water utilization remaining the same.

Creation of additional irrigation potential in Fourth Plan

2082. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the total additional irrigation potential created so far during the Fourth Plan and

(b) the progress made in the utilisation of the irrigation potential created?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL): (a) and (b) Irrigation potential and utilisation in the country from major and medium projects in the various years of the Fourth Plan are as follows —

	Potential	Utilisation
	(In thousand hectares)	
To end of 1968-69	8431 23	7051 44
To end of 1969-70	8930 79	7435 52
To end of 1970-71	9179 12	7763 15
To end of 1971-72	9746·30	8273·84
To end of 1972-73 (anticipated)	10,865 44	9321 54

Report on Pipeline Enquiry

2083. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pipeline Enquiry by Takru Commission has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Due to the wide ranging issues and the large number of parties involved the Commission has not yet completed the inquiry. In July last, the Commission intimated that keeping in view the progress so far made, it would require at least a year more to complete its deliberations and to submit its report to the Government, and requested for further extension of time for submission of report to 31st August, 1973. This was agreed to and extension given till that date.

Vacant posts of General Managers in F.C.I.

2084. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 9 posts of general managers in Fertilizer Corporation of India are lying vacant for some time past; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these will be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to existing procedure persons empanelled in the appropriate schedule of top posts for public enterprises only are elegible to be considered for appointment as General Managers. Action is underway to have suitable officers empanelled in the appropriate schedule. Two officers of the Corporation have since been empanelled for appointment as General Managers. As soon as other empanelled officers for holding such posts become available, appointments will be made. In the meanwhile, acting arrangements have been made by the Corporation to ensure efficient discharge of work in such cases.

Wagon manufacturing units in Kerala and other places

2085. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to encourage the setting up of new wagon making units in Kerala and elsewhere inspite of the fact that the existing wagon building industry is saddled with a huge idle capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There is, at present, no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Power for Delhi to Punjab

2086. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of power in Delhi and power shedding is proposed in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the proposed supply of power from Delhi to Punjab?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no load

shedding proposed in the capital. However, in view of the severe power shortage in the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana etc., Delhi has curtailed its off-take of power from Bhakra and is also feeding power that is surplus to its own requirements into Haryana-Punjab Grids.

Expansion of capacity of Haldia Refinery

2087. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether petro-chemical Development Commission has recommended the expansion of Haldia Refinery's capacity; and

(b) if so, the originally proposed capacity and the capacity after expansion and the estimated cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No such Commission was appointed by the Government of India. Government of West Bengal, however, constituted in January 1972 a Petrochemical Development Committee. In its report submitted to the State Government, the Committee has *inter alia* recommended expansion of Haldia refinery.

Haldia refinery with a capacity of 2.5 mtpa and estimated to cost Rs. 67.50 crores is under construction and is expected to be in regular production by end of 1973. The major equipments in some of the sections of the refinery are sized to process upto 3.5 mtpa of crude. It is estimated that to raise the capacity of the refinery to 3.5 mtpa and which might be necessary by 1976-77 would require an additional expenditure of Rs. 7 crores. The proposal for expansion of Haldia refinery is at present under consideration in connection with formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan.

Attempt to blow up the Calcutta bound Punjab Mail near Patna City Station

2088. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an abortive bid to blow up the Calcutta-bound Punjab Mail near Patna City Railway Station in the month of September, 1972; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Mysore Government's plan for Generation of Cheap Power

2089. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government have sent a plan to the Centre for the generation of cheap power and attaining self sufficiency in power in the State; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mysore Government estimates the hydro power potential of the State at 5500 MW. Of this, they have commissioned about 966 MW. They explain that there is still a balance of 4500 MW to be developed. They have suggested projects in the Fifth

Plan of 1623 MW. Surplus power over and above Mysore's requirements, they have suggested, could be made available to other States which are in need of power at rates considerably less than thermal power till such time as load develops in Mysore. Instead of making heavy investments on costly thermal units in other States which are in need of power, it is preferable to invest on cheap hydel projects in Mysore and make cheaper power available to them.

The details of 5500 MW are not available. According to the figures available with the Centre, the realistic hydro power potential of Mysore is 3.1 million kW at 60 per cent load factor. Thermal power stations are very important to provide the base load and at any rate the limited hydro power in Mysore State will not be sufficient to cater to the requirements of the Southern Region on a long-term basis.

Requirements and Import of Oil during 1972

2090. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of oil in our country during 1972;

(b) the total quantity of oil imported, country-wise, during 1972; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The estimated requirement of crude oil (in terms of actual refinery throughout) during 1972 is 19.7 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The total quantity and the c.i.f. value of crude oil imported (from Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia) during the period January/September, 1972 were 9.1 million tonnes and Rs. 104.97 crores respectively. It is not in the public interest to disclose country-wise imports of crude.

Negotiations with Representatives of Un-Recognised Unions regarding strike on Ratlam-Neemuch Section of Western Railway

2091. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH: SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 27th July, 1972 the Station Masters' Association observed a strike from 10.00 hours to 13.00 hours on Ratlam-Neemuch Section of the Western Railway and the train services were totally suspended for three hours;

(b) whether Divisional Secretary of the Station Masters' Association, with two other members of their Association was called by the Divisional Superintendent, Ratlam, for negotiation to normalise the work; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which the Divisional Superintendent, Ratlam deviated from the laid down policies of the Railway Administration by calling the members of the un-recognised Association for negotiation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Authority for imposition of restrictions on booking of goods and parcels, Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

2092. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the competent authority on the Zonal Railways to impose restrictions on Booking of Goods and Parcels;

(b) whether Divisional Operating Superintendent, Ajmer Division Western Railway vide his Telegram No. T/215/86, dated 19th June, 1972 imposed restriction on the booking of grains, pulses and rape-seeds for more than 10 bags on the stations of Ajmer Division;

(c) if so, the reasons for imposing such restrictions and whether similar restrictions have also been imposed on other Divisions of Western Railway; and

(d) the comparative loading figures of grains, pulses and rape-seeds from 20th June to 31st July, separately for 1971 and 1972?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Chief Operating Superintendents and Divisional Superintendents of the Zonal Railways.

(b) Yes. But by this message what was imposed was a "regulation" and not a "restrictions."

(c) To help genuine traffic in smalls by arresting splitting up of indents for full wagon loads of commodities needing use of covered wagons which were in short supply due to onset of rainy season and also due to heavy demands for cement, superphosphate and fertilizer traffic from Kandla. Such a regulation was not imposed by other Divisions.

(d) Loading of grains, pulses and rape-seeds was 544 wagons during 20-6-72 to 31-7-72 as against 854 wagons during the corresponding period of previous year.

Over-carriage of parcels booked by passenger trains allowed by Divisional Superintendent, Ajmer

2093. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Divisional Superintendent, Ajmer Division vide his Phone Message No. DC/24, dated the 24th July, 1972 instructed the Station Superintendent, Ajmer to allow the over-carriage of Parcels booked by Passenger trains in case these are not unloaded within the schedule period of stoppage of the train, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total number of parcels over-carried beyond destination from 24th July, 1972 to 10th August, 1972, date-wise, separately for perishable and non-perishable parcels; and

(c) the percentage of loss sustained by the perishable parcels due to over-carriage and for the parcels which were entirely not received at the destination?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. The message was issued to improve punctual running of passenger trains.

(b) During the period 24-7-1972 to 10-8-1972, parcels were over-carried beyond Ajmer on four occasions. Details are as given below:—

Date	No. of parcels over-carried		
	Perishable	Non-Perishable	Total
3-8-1972 . .	2	4	6
4-8-1972 . .	8	34	42
7-8-1972 . .	102	17	119
9-8-1972 . .	..	52	52

All the over-carried parcels were received back at Ajmer Over-carriage of parcels on 3-8-1972 and 4-8-1972 was due to abnormal increase in parcels booked to Ajmer on account of private transport operators' strike in Rajasthan, and on 7-8-1972 and

9-8-1972 because of Urs Khwaja Saheb Fair.

(c) At the time of delivery, the damage to perishable consignments was assessed at betwen 15 to 75 per cent, the total amount of loss assessed being Rs. 1467.50 P. There was no loss in respect of non-perishable parcels.

Speeding up of Trains

2094. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains speeded up during the last three years;

(b) the average decrease in their running time; and

(c) whether any comprehensive programme has been drawn in this regard and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) In the time tables issued during 1970 to 1972, a total of about 767 trains were speeded up by 15 minutes or more, the reduction in their running time varying from 15 minutes to 240 minutes.

(c) No. The question of acceleration of trains is, however, reviewed at the time of each revision of time tables and trains are speeded up to the extent feasible.

Profits earned owing to the introduction of New Trains

2095. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new trains which have been introduced recently in the country; and

(b) the places to be served by them and the approximate profits likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The following new trains have been introduced in the time table which came into force from 1-11-72:—

(i) A pair of Express trains between Patna and Dhanbad.

(ii) A pair of passenger trains between Chupra and Varanasi

(iii) A pair of passenger trains between Secunderabad and Nizamabad.

(iv) A pair of shuttle trains between New Jalpaiguri and Siliguri.

(v) A passenger train from Collem to Vasco-da-gama

It is not possible to assess the profits likely to be earned from these trains because accounts of expenses and earnings are not maintained trainwise.

Post of Permanent Judicial Commissioner in Goa

2096 SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a post of permanent Judicial Commissioner in Goa;

(b) if so, the period for which there has been no permanent incumbent; and

(c) the number of posts of additional judicial commissioners lying vacant or without permanent incumbent?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The post fell vacant on 2nd November, 1971, and the seniormost District Judge was appointed as Acting Judicial Commissioner with effect from that date. His appointment as regular Judicial Commissioner was notified on 26th October, 1972

(c) One, but in view of inadequate work load it has been decided not to fill the post

Withdrawal of National Committee and Former Director of I.O.C. from the Proceedings of Takru Commission

2097 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Committee for assisting the Pipeline Enquiry and former Director of IOC withdrew from further proceedings of the Takru Commission on the 31st October 1972, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Copies of the following are laid on the Table of the Houses [*Placed in Library See No* LT-3836/72]

(i) The application dated 31st October, 1972, of the National Committee for Assisting Pipelines Enquiry and Shri Arun Roy Choudhury, a former Director of IOC stating the circumstances in which they would not participate in the Commission's proceedings any further

(ii) The Commission's orders dated 30-10-1972 and 31-10-1972.

(iii) The Commission's order sheets of the above dates

As the matter is sub-judice before Commission of Enquiry, Government has no comments to officer

नियंत्रित मूल्यो पर बेची जाने वाली दवाइयां

2098 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :**
श्री राम प्रकाश

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे दवाइया कौन-कौन सी है जिनको आजकल नियंत्रित मूल्य पर बेचा जा रहा है , और

(ख) उन दवाइयो के नाम क्या हैं जिन को इस श्रेणी मे शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) (क) औषध निर्माण करने वाले कारखानो द्वारा बेचे जा रहे औद्योगिक उपाक कई हजारो की सख्या मे है । फर्मों की एक प्रदर्शन सूची तथा उन फर्मों द्वारा निर्मित फार-मुलेशन्स (सूत्रयोग) की एक पुस्तिका का सकलन किया गया है । 'औषधि (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 के अन्तर्गत (चयन की गई औषध सबधी 100 कपनियो की) मूल्य सूची' के नाम से इस पुस्तिका की प्रतिया समद पुस्तकालय मे उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) औषधि (मूल्य नियत्रण) आदेश, 1970 के अन्तर्गत सभी औषधो तथा औषधीय माल को को बाजार मे बेचने से पहले उनके मूल्यो का सरकार से

अनुमोदन कराने की आवश्यकता होती है ।

Survey for Railway line from Agartala to Tripura

2099 SHRI DASARATHA DEB. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey work for Railway line from Agartala to Subroom in Tripura has been completed, and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Amount spent on Damboroo Hydel Project in Tripura

2100 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 344 on the 14th November, 1972 regarding the delay in the completion of Damboroo Hydel Project in Tripura and state the total amount spent so far on this Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) The amount spent on the project Damboroo Hydel (Gumti) in Tripura to the end of August, 1972 is Rs. 443 35 lakhs.

मुख्य यांत्रिक अभियन्ता (मध्य रेलवे) बम्बई के कार्यालय में काम कर रहे लिपिकों की वरिष्ठता

2101. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1964 में मुख्य परिचालन अधीक्षक के कार्यालय से मुख्य यांत्रिक अभियन्ता, मध्य रेलवे, बम्बई के कार्यालय को स्थानान्तरित सभी लिपिकों तथा मुख्य यांत्रिक अभियन्ता के कार्यालय में पहले से काम कर रहे लिपिकों की वरिष्ठता नियमानुसार निर्धारित की गयी है और यदि हां, तो क्या वरिष्ठता सूची की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी, और

(ख) कितने लिपिकों की वरिष्ठता का अब तक निर्धारण नहीं किया गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) और (ख) मध्य रेलवे पर मुख्य परिचालन अधीक्षक कार्यालय के 4 लिपिकों का मुख्य यांत्रिक इंजीनियर के कार्यालय में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था ? उनमें से तीन ने पुन स्थानान्तरण के लिए विकल्प दिया और इसलिए उन्हें पुन स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया । चौथे लिपिक की वरिष्ठता के नियतन के सम्बन्ध में मध्य रेलवे और रेलवे बोर्ड के बीच पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है ।

Conference of Chief Justices of Asian countries at Seoul, South Korea

2102. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Justices from 14 Asian countries was held recently at Seoul, South Korea;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed; and

(c) the suggestions, if any, made to improve the national judicial systems?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The Chief Justices of eleven countries and representatives of the Chief Justices of three countries attended the Conference. Two topics were discussed, viz (i) Judicial Review of Legislation; and (ii) the execution in one country of a judgment delivered in another country

(c) No such suggestions have been made

Coordination between representatives of Railway Board and State Transport bodies

2104 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Railway Board has examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law the proposal to associate the representative of the Railway Board with the State Tran port bodies to regulate and co ordinate the unrestricted competition between road and rail transport system, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under examination by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport in consultation with the State Governments.

Refining of Crude Oil Imported from Iraq by Foreign Oil Companies

2105. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign Oil Companies have been informally sounded by Government to refine the crude oil which is sought to be imported from Iraq, and

(b) if so what is their response?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Quicker Shuttle Service between Gaziabad and New Delhi via New Bridge

2106 SHRI S C BESRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for rail transport service from Gaziabad for the benefit of Government employees and other commuters serving in Delhi

(b) if so the outlines of the proposal, and

(c) if not the hitch in running quicker shuttle service between Ghaziabad and New Delhi via New Bridge at 15 minutes' interval during peak hours?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) Techno-economic feasibility studies of Mess Rapid Transit System in/ around Delhi are in progress by the Railway's Metropolitan Transport (MTP) Organisation Details of the scheme will be known after the completion of above studies in 1973

(c) It is at present operationally not feasible to run additional trains between Ghaziabad and New Delhi via New Bridge for want of adequate line capacity on the Ghaziabad-Sahibabad section and terminal capacity in Delhi area.

Financial assistance to Mysore for Hydel Power Projects

2107 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA·

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state·

(a) whether Mysore Government have sent a communication to the Planning Commission offering to make power available to the States facing power famine if the required financial assistance is given for executing hydel power projects on hand, and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) It is understood from the Planning Commission that no such request has been received by them However during discussions in the meeting of Chief Ministers on the power supply position in the Southern Region when this question was raised by the Mysore Government representatives, it was pointed out to them that the limited Hydro Power in the State will not be sufficient to cater to the requirements of the Southern region on a long term basis

Supply of Electricity to Villages in M. P.

2108 SHRI ARVIND NETAM
SHRI G C DIXIT

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total number of villages in Madhya Pradesh where electricity has been provided so far and the total number of villages where electricity will be provided during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL): Out of 70,414 villages in Madhya Pradesh 8,096 villages had been electrified as on 31-8-1972 It is programmed to electrify 1,000 villages in Madhya Pradesh during 1972-73. Out of this 209 villages had already been electrified upto 31-8-1972

Irregular supply of wagons to Timber Traders of Madhya Pradesh

2109 SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether complaints about the irregular supply of wagons have been received from the Timber Traders of Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes

(b) Consistent with the needs of different types of essential traffic, efforts have been made to maximise supply of wagons for movement of timber During the period April to October 1972 altogether 11,171 wagons were loaded with timber from stations in Madhya Pradesh as against 11,119 wagons loaded during the corresponding period of last year.

Rehabilitation of oustees from Pongdam in Rajasthan

2110 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many oustees from the Pongdam area (Himachal Pradesh) were expected to be rehabilitated in Rajasthan by October, 1972 and how many have actually been rehabilitated till October, 1972; and

(b) the time by which all of the oustees are expected to be rehabilitated in Rajasthan under the revised programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). 568 Pong Dam oustees were allotted land in Rajasthan by middle of June, 1971. Since then there has been no progress because of divergence of views between Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh on certain issues relating to the eligibility of oustees for allotment of land. In this connection, advice of the Union Cabinet Secretary to whom the matter was referred has been accepted by both the States. The Rules for allotment of land framed thereafter by Rajasthan Government are at present being reviewed by them. The allotment of land and movement of oustees will start after the rules have been reviewed.

ब्यौहारी, शहडोल, पाली और डमरिया में इमारती लकड़ी और कच्चे कोयले के लिए वैगनों के आवंटन के लिए अनिर्गत पड़े इण्डेन्ट (मांग पत्र)

2111. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कटनी-बिलासपुर, डोंगरगढ़-बिलासपुर, रायपुर-महासमुन्द और धमतरी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच लकड़ी और कच्चे कोयले के परिवहन हेतु बहुत से मांग पत्र लंबित हैं;

(ख) क्या डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० के द्वारा रेलवे तथा प्रतिरक्षा विभाग को प्रदाय की जाने वाली इमारती लकड़ी और एस० सी० खापा के रेलवे यार्ड पर वैगनों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण रुका हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या ब्यौहारी, शहडोल, पाली और डमरिया को कच्चे कोयले के परिवहन के लिए रेल वैगन आबंटित करने संबंधी विभाग द्वारा दिए गए बहुत से मांग-पत्र अभी भी रेल विभाग में तीन महीनों से अधिक समय से लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) : (क) अप्रैल से अक्टूबर, 1972 तक बड़ी लाइन के 4,650 माल डिब्बों के लदान के बाद, अक्तूबर, 1972 के अन्त में लगभग 6,000 मालडिब्बों की मांग बाकी रह गयी थीं, लेकिन उस अवधि में 3,945 मालडिब्बों की मांग रद्द कर दी गयी थीं जो इस बात की सूचक है कि सभी बकाया मांगें वास्तविक नहीं थीं । रायपुर-धमतरी छोटी लाइन खंड पर 722 माल डिब्बों का लदान हुआ और 1,445 माल डिब्बों की मांग बकाया थीं ।

(ख) रेलवे रक्षा या सम्भरण एवं निपटान महा-निदेशालय के लेखे में ढुलाई के लिए खापा स्टेशन पर कोई मांग बाकी नहीं है ।

(ग) स्टेशनों पर मांगपत्रों का विभागवार लेखा नहीं रखा जाता है । फिर भी, 31-10-1972 को लकड़ी के लिए सब मिला कर 68 मांग डमरिया में, 96 शहडोल में, 36 बीरसिंहपुर (पाली) में और 4 ब्यौहारी में बकाया थीं ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली का बन्द होना

2112. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में बिजली बन्द हो जाने के बारे में शिकायत मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली के फेल होने की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sharing of Power Deficit of Goa and Pondicherry

2113. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the meeting of Power Ministers of the States held at Bangalore on the 30th October, 1972;

(b) whether any decision was taken regarding sharing the power deficit of Goa and Pondicherry; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting was on 31.10. 1972.

(b) and (c). The representatives of the four State viz Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu were agreeable to making good the total energy deficit of 0.4 million Kwh per day. 0.3 million Kwh for Goa and 0.1 million Kwh for Pondicherry.

Esso's threat to slash supplies of raw material to the Trombay Fertiliser Plant

2114. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign Oil Company, ESSO, has virtually given notice to Government that it will slash its supplies of raw material to Government-owned Fertilizer Plant at Trombay;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) M/s. Esso have two contracts with the Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited for supply of naphtha to the Trombay unit. One contract expiring on 31st July, 1974 is for supply of 45,000 tonnes per year and another expiring on 31st December, 1975 is for supply of 32,000 tonnes per year. On 25th July, 1972 as per terms of the contract, Esso have given two years' advance notice of termination of the contract involving supply of 45,000 tonnes to FCI. Supply of naphtha under both the contracts is, however, continuing now. From 1st August, 1974 onwards only 32,000 tonnes per year would be supplied.

(b) and (c). M/s. Esso have given the notice of termination to FCI in view of their anticipated reduced availability of naphtha, from 1st August, 1974 on account of the increasing demand for motor spirit in the

markets served by Esso. No action is proposed to be taken against Esso, since the notice has been given under the provisions of the contract between Esso and FCI, Trombay. Arrangements would be made for meeting the full requirements of FCI, Trombay, by fixing alternative sources of supply.

Wagon supply for Coal Distribution in 1972

2115. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) wheher inadequate Railway transport is crippling the coal industry and creating a paradoxical situation in the country;

(b) whether there has been a progressive deterioration in the supply of wagons to coal industry since 1969;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(d) the factual position with regard to the wagon supply for coal transportation, month-wise from January, 1972 to October, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The daily average loading of coal from different coalfields since 1969-70 is given below:—

Year	Bengal Bihar	Other outlying fields	Total
1969-70 .	6242	1934	8176
1970-71	5542	2015	7557
1971-72 .	5647	2183	7830
1972-73 (upto October) .	5676	2301	7977

It may be seen that loading of coal from the outlying fields has been improving steadily every year. Loading from Bengal-Bihar fields suffered a serious set back from September 1970 due to the various anti-social activities in the Eastern sector which were beyond the Railways' control. With the improvement in the law and order situation since the last quarter of 1971-72, loading from this field has also started improving.

Constant efforts are being made to improve upon the loading further from this field also.

(d) The Daily average number of wagons loaded with coal from all fields from January to October 1972 are given below:—

Month	Bengal Bihar	Out-lying	Total
January 72 .	5764	2229	7993
February 72 .	5920	2218	8138
March 72 .	6072	2280	8352
April 72 .	5872	2292	8164
May 72 . .	5484	2273	7757
June 72 . .	5444	2350	7794
July 72 . .	5709	2355	8064
Aug 72. .	5734	2257	7991
Sept. 72 .	5765	2311	8076
October 72 .	*5727	*2269	996

*Provisional

Effect on Vitamin Makers due to shift in Raw Material Policy

2116. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a front page report published in the 'Economic Times', Bombay, dated the 10th October, 1972 under the caption "Shift in raw material policy—Vitamin makers hit"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Briefly, the position is that all drug manufacturing units are progressively required to take up production of the various drugs from more basic stages utilising in that process the locally available raw materials/intermediates to the maximum extent possible. In this context, the producers of Niacinamide (a drug in the Vitamin group) were asked to base their production on the locally available picoline, instead of on imported cyanopyridine. The difficulty in securing import of cyadopyridine was an added consideration. Several units have already taken up manufacture of Niacinamide using the picoline, but as there was not enough picoline to go round to meet the growing demand for this item, some imports had to be arranged through the State Trading Corporation besides allowing its import on restricted basis by the actual users themselves. The imported material is made available to the various units on the recommendations of the Drug Controller

Take over of execution of Generation Project in Andhra Pradesh

2117 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the mounting power shortage in the country, the Central Government propose to take over immediately the execution of generation projects or steps up assistance for their execution; and

(b) if so, the projects in Andhra Pradesh which would be so treated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) There is no proposal by the Centre to take over the execution of Power Generation Projects in the country. Centre is, however, considering the question of extending accelerated financial and other assistance to projects which could be expedited to give early benefits.

(b) Lower Sileru and Kothagudam Projects in Andhra Pradesh are being considered for grant of such assistance for acceleration of progress.

Memorandum by Esso Management Staff Association

2118. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Esso Management Staff Association has recently submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the main demands raised in the memorandum; and

(c) Government's attitude thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the Association briefly are that while considering/negotiating the Esso's recent offer for 74 per cent participation by Government in its equity or sale of its assets on a negotiated basis, note should be taken to provide for the following:—

(i) All the existing employees of Esso should be assured full and continued employment and with comparable compensation standards.

(ii) To ensure that the Esso's current assets including all its facilities are preserved intact;

(iii) The Association may be allowed to participate in the Govt.-Esso negotiations on matters affecting the interests of the employees.

(iv) To ensure that Esso make suitable provisions in liabilities towards employees' earnings like pension, gratuity, etc.

(c) The question of considering the demands of the Association will be examined after a final decision has been taken on the various alternative *viz.*, equity participation, nationalisation etc., which are under detailed scrutiny and consideration.

Requirements and Production of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

2119. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirements of crude oil and refined petroleum products have far out-stripped their indigenous production;

(b) if so, what is the present gap between requirements and production of crude and petroleum products,

(c) whether this gap is likely to increase further during the Fifth Plan period; and

(d) if so, what efforts are being made by Government to bridge this gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUEM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) and (b). The required information is as follows:—

Quantity in million tonnes

Year	Crude Oil			Petroleum Products			
	Production	Requirement	Imports	Production	Requirement	Imports	Exports
1970 . . .	6·8	18·5	11·7	17·0	17·6	1·0	·41
1971 . . .	7·2	19·6	12·7	18·2	19·5	1·9	·15
1972 . . . (estimated)	7·3	19·7	12·4	17·9	21·8	3.90	—

(c) and (d). To meet the rising demand of petroleum products, which is estimated to be around 41.6 million tonnes in 1978, refinery capacity is tentatively planned to be progressively increased to process 43 million tonnes of crude in 1978.

O.N.G.C. have also drawn up a five-year plan of operations (1973-74 to 1977-78) with a view to establish additional recoverable reserves of 64 million tonnes of crude oil and development of annual production capacity of about 8 million tonnes of crude oil by 1977-78.

Oil India Limited, in a bid to find more oil, in the areas already allotted to it, is operating on, the basis of a long-term plan (1970-74) which includes exploration for oil in Arunachal Pradesh.

रेलवे माल यातायात पर राज्यों की परिवहन नीति का प्रभाव

2120. **श्री उमराव प्रधान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे माल यातायात पर राज्यों की परिवहन नीति का कुछ प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्षों में रेलवे माल यातायात पर इसका कितना प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए रेलवे विभाग ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां, कुछ हद तक । रेलों द्वारा भेजा जाने वाला कुछ यातायात सड़क परिवहन द्वारा होता जाने लगा है, इस बात पर उन निहित लाभों के सन्दर्भ में विचार करना होगा जो सड़क परिवहन को रेलों की तुलना में प्राप्त हैं । यद्यपि रेल-सड़क परिवहन में यथासंभव अधिकतम समन्वय रखने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, तो भी कुछ सामान्तर मार्गों पर और कुछ ऊंची दर वाले माल के सम्बन्ध में रेल और सड़क परिवहन में कुछ प्रतियोगिता है । सड़क परिवहन बेहतर स्थिति में है क्योंकि वह माल का चयन कर सकता है, अनुकूलतानुसार दरों में परिवर्तन कर सकता है, उसे मार्ग में माल को उतारना-चढ़ाना नहीं पड़ता और घर से घर तक की सेवा प्रदान कर सकता है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ यातायात रेल की अपेक्षा सड़क द्वारा होने लगा है ।

(ख) कितना रेल यातायात सड़क परिवहन द्वारा होने लगा है, इसकी मात्रा नहीं बतायी जा सकती ।

(ग) अधिक ऊंची दर वाले माल यातायात को आकृष्ट करने के लिए रेलों द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) प्रत्येक रेलवे पर गठित पण्य एवं विक्रय संगठन के माध्यम से उद्योग और व्यापारियों से निकट सम्पर्क रखना ।

(ii) घर से घर तक माल पहुंचाने और ग्राहक को पैकिंग की लागत कम पड़े, इस उद्देश्य से कंटेनर सेवा चालू करना और उसका विस्तार करना ।

(iii) छोटे परेषणों को एकत्र करने तथा एकीकृत रेल व सड़क सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए घरेलू आपेक्षक सेवा-सेवाओं को चालू करना तथा उनका विस्तार करना ।

(iv) स्टेशनों की विभिन्न जोड़ियों के बीच परिवहन समय की गारंटी के साथ द्रुत परिवहन सेवा चालू करना ।

(v) महत्वपूर्ण नगरो में घरो से माल एकत्रित करना और घरो तक उन की सुपुर्दगी करना ।

(vi) माल की चोरियां और उठाई-गीरी के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाना ।

बहु-विवाह प्रथा को बन्द करने के लिए कानून

2121 **श्री धनशाह प्रधान •**
कुमारी कमला कुमारी

क्या **विधि और न्याय** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में बहु-विवाह प्रथा को निषेध बनाने के कानून बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) · (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है । किन्तु इंडियन क्रिसचियन मैरिज एक्ट, 1872 (धारा 60), पारसी मैरिज एंड डाइवोर्स ऐक्ट, 1936 (धारा 5), विशेष विवाह अधिनियम, 1954 (धारा 44) और हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 (धारा 17) के अधीन बहुपत्नीत्व पहले से ही प्रतिषिद्ध है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

राज्यों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

2122. **श्री धनसिंह प्रधान** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यो में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनायें स्वीकृत करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या कसौटी है ; और

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रो मे जहा प्रति वर्ष सूखे की स्थिति रहती है ; क्या छूट दी जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंशवाथ कुरील) · (क) और (ख) चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान पम्पों के ऊर्जन पर बल दिया जाना जारी है । ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण इस कार्यक्रम का एक आनुषंगिक भाग है । राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिये ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के जरिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ब्याज की कम दर पर दीर्घकालीन ऋणो के रूप मे योगात्मक धनराशिया दी जाती है । भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों को परिपालना करते हुये निगम के आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के मानदण्ड तैयार किये है जिन्हें उन स्कीमों द्वारा पूरा किया जाना अपेक्षित है जिन पर निगम ने धन लगाना होता है । ऐसी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को आवर्धित कृषि उपज तथा ग्राम उद्योगों का विकास प्रोत्साहित करके क्षेत्र में सामान्य आर्थिक विकास बढ़ाना चाहिये, कृषि पम्पों के ऊर्जन पर बल देते हुये परियोजना पहुंच पर आधारित होना चाहिये तथा इन पर लगाये गये निवेशों का पर्याप्त लाभ देना चाहिये ।

भुगतान की लम्बी अवधियो के साथ रियायती दरो पर ब्याज पर ऋण दिये जाते है। पिछड़े इलाको तथा कम विकसित पहाडी रेतीले तथा जन जाति इलाको मे स्कीमो के सम्बध मे, किसी भी स्कीम से लाभ की न्यूनतम दर प्राप्त करने के लिये लम्बी अवधियो को भी इजाजत दे दी जाती है। इस बात को निश्चित करने के लिए कि आया कोई स्कीम पिछडे इलाको की श्रेणी मे पडती है या नही, उस क्षेत्र की सूखा-प्रवणता को भी ध्यान मे रखा जाता है।

Complaint against staff of T.R.A. and Coaching Section (Optg) Headquarters Office (Northern Railway)

2123 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the staff working in the T R A and Coaching Section (Optg) of Headquarters, Northern Railway have to deal with the public in the performance of their duties,

(b) whether most of staff working in this section have been there for more than three years and whether certain complaints of corrupt practices have been received against them, and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No

(b) and (c). Most of the staff in T R A and Coaching Section have been working for more than three years There are allegations of corrupt practices in respect of a few staff and action, as considered necessary, is being taken, after investigation.

Generation of power by Hydro-Electric Stations

2124 SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the country is largely depending on hydro-electrical potential for generating power,

(b) whether the lack of rain seriously affects the generation of power by hydro-electric stations, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to find out any alternative methods of power generation apart from thermal and nuclear methods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) About 42 per cent of the total power generation in the country is presently from hydro sources

(b) Yes, lack of rains during any year affects the availability of hydro power

(c) There are no other alternative sources for power generation technologically available other than thermal or nuclear, for large scale production of power

रेलवे द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्कूलों के अध्यापको के लिए दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापको के वेतनक्रम

125. श्री सरजू पांडे :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने निश्चय किया था कि जो वेतन-क्रम दिल्ली के स्कूलो के अध्यापकों का होगा, वही रेलवे के अध्यापको

का भी होगा ,

(ख) क्या रेलवे के अध्यापको का वेतन बढा कर दिल्ली के अध्यापको के वेतन के समान अभी तक नही किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्यो ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) शिक्षा मत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के स्कूलो के लिये अपनाये गये वेतनमान आम तौर पर रेलवे स्कूलो के लिये भी अपनाये जाते है ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के स्कूलो के अध्यापको के सम्बन्ध मे शिक्षा मत्रालय द्वारा किये गये दो पुनरीक्षणो के आधार पर रेलवे स्कूलो के अध्यापको के वेतनमान मे भी क्रमश 1969 और 1970 मे दो बार पुनरीक्षण करके वृद्धि की गई है । तीसरे पुनरीक्षण के सम्बन्ध मे यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जाये, जो शीघ्र ही निकलने वाली है ।

Indian expertise to Foreign Countries in establishment of Refineries

2126. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in a position to help other developing countries to establish and consolidate their own national oil enterprises to enable them to break the stranglehold of foreign monopolies; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries where India has deputed its experts to help train personnel in the Refinery establishments with foreign collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). India has made considerable progress particularly in the field of oil exploration on land, setting up of refineries and organisation of distribution and marketing operations and would be willing to cooperate with such of the developing countries as may desire to work together in these fields In pursuance of these objectives Indian technical personnel are currently working in state-owned refineries of Kuwait and Sri Lanka

Manufacture of fertilizer and setting up of industries

2127 SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to increase the manufacture of fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether more fertilizer factories are likely to be set up during the Fourth Plan;

(c) if so, the number of such factories; and

(d) whether all of these will be set up in public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Steps have been taken or are being taken to increase the capacity for production of fertilizers in the country by setting up new fertilizer plants and by expansion of the existing plants wherever feasible. These are in addition to measures that are being taken on a continuing basis to optimise production in the existing units.

(b) to (d). 14 fertilizer projects, (including expansions of 8 existing units) are at present under implementation. 8 more projects in the public sector and 1 in the private sector are expected to be taken up for implementation shortly. Out of the projects currently under implementation, 4 are in the private sector, 1 is in the cooperative sector and the balance in the public sector.

Finances to Bengal, Bihar and U. P. for increasing power

2128. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some finances have been allotted to the States of Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to increase power generation and supply; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted to these three States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). In the Fourth Plan, Central assistance for State Plans is being distributed to States in the form of block loans and grants. No additional assistance over and above the Central assistance for Plans has been made during 1972-73 to the States of Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for increasing power generation and supply. The question of providing additional funds to expedite commissioning of Santaldih, Pathratu and Obra is under active consideration of the Government of India.

Passenger Traffic on Pathankot-Jammu Line

2129. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pathankot-Jammu Railway line is expected to be opened for passenger traffic in the near future;

(b) if so, the time by which the line will be cleared for the traffic; and

(c) the extent to which it will improve the traffic position between Pathankot and Jammu?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) From 2-12-72.

(c) 33/34 Kashmir Mail running to and from Jammu *via* Pathankot and one pair of passenger trains proposed to be introduced between Pathankot and Jammu, will provide a direct rail travel facility for the traffic between Pathankot and Jammu.

Selection of the Chief Election Commissioner of India as a Judge in the World Court

2130. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner of India has been elected as a Judge of the World Court;

(b) if so, the time by which he is expected to resume his new post; and

(c) when his successor is expected to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Dr. Nagendra Singh, the present incumbent of the post of Chief Election Commissioner, has been elected as a Judge of the International Court of Justice.

(b) He is likely to assume charge of his new post early in 1973.

(c) His successor is expected to be appointed well in time so that he may take over after Dr. Nagendra Singh relinquishes charge of the post of Chief Election Commissioner.

Introduction of New Sleeper Coach on Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail Trains

2131. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce new sleeper coach on the 1-UP and 2-DN Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail trains on metre-gauge line;

(b) if so, whether this coach will be in addition to the present coaches,

(c) the advantages of the new coach as compared to the present coaches; and

(d) whether such coaches will also be introduced on other mail trains in the country and if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Non-payment of Overtime Allowance to Assistant Station Masters and Levermen, Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

2132. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Assistant Station Masters and Levermen working in the Northern Railway in the Allahabad Division have not been paid their Overtime Allowance since 1968 and 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of overtime allowance to be paid to them; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such delay and the time by when this Overtime allowance will be paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No overtime Bills of Assistant Station Masters and levermen on Allahabad Division in respect of the years 1968 and 1969, are pending for payment.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Offer from Nigeria for the Supply of Crude Oil

2133. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any offer from the Government of Nigeria for the supply of crude oil to India;

(b) whether the offer has since been examined by Government; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Introduction of "own your containers' scheme

2134. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to introduce a scheme called "Own Your Containers"; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The gist of the scheme is as under:

(i) The container users will be given a rebate on freight as an incentive for owning containers.

(ii) Dimensions and designs of the containers would have to be approved by the Railways.

(iii) Guaranteed supply of containers.

(iv) The scheme will be initially introduced between points where container services are already in operation.

Certain offers received from trade and industry are under examination and the introduction of the scheme will follow finalisation of the terms and conditions with them.

Height of Dam at Navgam to harness Narmada waters

2135. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of height of dam at Navgam to harness the Narmada waters as suggested by Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). An agreement has been reached between the Chief Ministers concerned that they would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister in regard to the height of the Navgam Dam. It is expected that the decision would be available in two months.

Post-Graduate Correspondence Courses for Diploma in Constitutional Law and Parliamentary Institutions and Procedures

2136. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies is conducting post-graduate correspondence courses for Diploma in Constitutional Law and Parliamentary Institutions and Procedure;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) what are the other Courses that are being conducted by the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The Post-Graduate correspondence courses for Diploma in (i) Constitutional Law and (ii) Parliamentary Institutions and Procedure to be conducted by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies will be beginning from March, 1973 concluding in August, 1973. The details of the courses are being worked out by the Institute.

(c) Regular Diploma courses in (i) Constitutional Law and (ii) Parliamentary Institutions and Procedure through evening classes.

Assistance for Balimela Hydro-Electric Project in Orissa

2137. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to Orissa Government by the Centre for the Balimela Hydro-electric Project;

(b) the progress so far made in the execution of the project;

(c) whether the State Government have asked for a special allocation of Rs. 4 crores for the project; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL). (a) The Central assistance to Balimela Project upto commencement of the Fourth Plan amounted to Rs 10 24 crores In the Fourth Plan the Central assistance to States is being given in the form of block loans and grants, towards their overall Plan expenditure and not for any specific projects

(b) The civil works are in a very advanced stage Election of first and second Turbine units is almost complete Erection of generators of first and second units and other electrical works are in progress

(c) and (d) The State Government have asked for an additional allocation of Rs 3 crores for the project during 1972-73 and the same is under consideration

रेलवे की बोगियो के लिए सरकार को भेज गये विदेशो से क्यादेश

2138. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970–71 और 1971–72 मे रेलवे की बोगियो के लिये कितने मूल्य के क्यादेश सरकार को प्राप्त हुये है ,

(ख) उन देशो के नाम क्या है जिनसे ये क्यादेश प्राप्त हुये है , और

(ग) रेलवे की ये बोगिया कब तक सप्लाई की जायेगी और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जा सकेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) : (क) से (ग). 1970–71 और 1971–72 में सवारी बोगियो की सप्लाई के लिये विदेशों से कोई आर्डर नही मिले हैं ।

किन्तु, सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने ने जनवरी, 70 और मार्च, 70 के बीच पहले के आर्डरो पर ताइवान के लिये 100 और थाईलैण्ड के लिये 45 सवारी डिब्बो का निर्माण एव सम्भरण किया जिनकी कुल लागत 31.42 लाख रुपये थी । इनके अलावा सितम्बर, 70 मे ताइवान से रेलवे के 113 पूरे सवारी डिब्बो के लिये निर्यात आर्डर मिला था जो इस कारखाने द्वारा अक्तूबर, 71 मे पूरा करके सप्लाई कर दिया गया । इस समय, यह कारखाना फरवरी, 72 मे जाम्बिया के लिये प्राप्त 6 सवारी डिब्बो का आर्डर पूरा करने मे लगा है ।

रेल वैगनों की कमी के कारण दिल्ली में सीमेंट तथा कोयले की कमी

2139. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली मे सीमेट तथा कोयल की कमी का एकमात्र कारण रेलवे द्वारा समय पर रेल वैगन न देना है , और

(ख) यदि हा तो, सरकार इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) (क) और (ख). सीमेट की मात्रा जो वस्तुत. दिल्ली या किसी अन्य स्थान के लिये ढोई जाती है, विभिन्न सीमेट कारखानो के प्रेषण कार्यक्रम पर निर्भर होती है । सीमेट की अपेक्षित मात्रा को दिल्ली तक ढोने मे रेलो को कोई कठिनाई नही होती और जब कभी सामान्य से अधिक सीमेट की मात्रा को दिल्ली मे

लाने के लिये रैलो से विशेष सहायता की आवश्यकता पडी, जब वह सहायता दी गई है ।

कोयले की ढुलाई दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर की जाती है। इस वर्ष अप्रैल से अक्तूबर तक की अवधि मे दिल्ली के लिये स्लैक कोयले और सौफ्ट कोक की ढुलाई पिछले वर्ष की तुलना मे अधिक हुई जैसा कि निम्नलिखित आकडो से ज्ञात होता है —

(चौपहियो के हिसाब से)

	सौफ्ट कोक	स्कैल कोयला
अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1972	9278	3835
अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1971	7851	3023

लदान मे और अधिक सुधार करने के लिये निरन्तर प्रयास किये जा रहे है ।

Use of Defective Pipes in Rural water Supply Scheme in Jhansi District

2140 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the 'Blitz' dated the 28th October, 1972 under the caption "Rs 50 lakh Leak Down the Defective Pipes", and

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry in the matter, and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL): (a) and (b). The question pertains to Ministry of Health and Family Planning The information is being collected by them and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible

बड़ी गंडक नदी के कटाव से लोगों के संरक्षण के लिए परियोजना की स्थापना

2141. **श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री के व्यक्तिगत दौरे का तथा बिहार के मुख्य अभियंता के साथ उनकी बातचीत के बावजूद मोतीपुर (मुजफ्फरपुर) मे बरियारपुर के निकट बूढी गडक नदी के कटाव से जनता को बचाने सम्बन्धी परियोजना मे कोई प्रगति नही हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा , तो उसके क्या कारण है और सरकार को उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) (क) और (ख). बरियारपुर के निकट बूढ़ी गडक द्वारा कटाव को रोकने के लिये स्कीम को सलाहकार, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत् बोर्ड की अध्यक्षता मे एक उपसमिति द्वारा सुझाये गये प्रारूप अध्ययनो के परिव्ययो के आधार पर तैयार किया जाना है । बिहार राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जल दाब गवेषणा केन्द्र, पटना मे किये जारहे प्रारूप अध्ययनो के निष्कर्ष उप-समिति को जुलाई, 1972 मे उनकी सलाह के लिये भेजे गये थे और समिति के सदस्यो से प्राप्त उत्तरो पर विचार किया जा रहा है । इस बीच क्षेत्र को अतिप्लावन

से सुरक्षा के लिये एक नाजुक जगह पर एक रिटायर्ड तटबन्ध बना दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ), पांचवी पच वर्षीय योजना अभी अन्तिम रूप से सूतबद्ध नही हुई है ।

बिहार सरकार द्वारा गुआ और मनोहरपुर को रेल लाइनों से जोड़ने की मांग

2142. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने गुआ तथा मनोहरपुर, दो खनिज केन्द्रो को रेलवे लाइन से जोडने के सबध मे कोई माग की है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन कारणो से इस सबध मे अभी तक कोई कार्यवाई नही की गई है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पाचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुआ और मनोहरपुर खानो के बीच रेल लाइने बिछाने का है , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मलंगटोली ब्लाक में अयस्क निक्षेपो के विकास के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया है । इस अध्ययन दल की विशिष्ट सिफारिशें मालूम हो जाने के बाद ही इस क्षेत्र में नई लाइनो के निर्माण के सबध मे निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

सिंहभूमि और शाहबाद जिलों में रेल लाइनें बिछाने के लिए बिहार सरकार का अनुरोध

2143 श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार के सिंहभूमि और शाहबाद जिलो मे जहा पर लौह अयस्क और पायराइट तथा चूना पत्थर के बहुत बडे भण्डार है, नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने सम्बन्धी बिहार सरकार की मांग को स्वीकार नही किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) और (ख) जहा तक सिंहभूमि जिले मे नई लाइनो के निर्माण का सबध है, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि मलगटोली ब्लाक मे अयस्क के भण्डारो का विकास करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया है । इस अध्ययन दल की विशिष्ट सिफारिशे ज्ञात हो जाने के बाद ही इस क्षेत्र और इस के आस पास वाले क्षेत्रो मे नई लाइनो के निर्माण के बारे मे कोई विनिश्चय किया जायेगा ।

शाहबाद जिले मे डेहरी-आन-सोन से अमझोरी-बनजारी तक एक नई बडी लाइन के प्रस्ताव पर इस से पहले विचार किया गया था । इस सबंध में इजीनियरी और यातायात के

जो सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे उन से पता चला था कि 36 20 किलोमीटर की इस लाइन पर 2.58 करोड रुपये की लागत आयेगी। इस सबध मे योजना आयोग से पूछा गया था जिस ने सलाह दी है कि डेहरी-आन-सोन से अमझोरी-बनजारी तक बड़ी लाइन की व्यवस्था तब तक के लिए स्थगित रखी जाये जब तक सिदरी के विस्तार के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति विस्तार के प्रश्न का निपटारा नही कर लेती। योजना आयोग से आगे की सूचना मिलने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

हाजीपुर से मोतीहारी अथवा सागौली बरास्ता लालगंज–साहगंज (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) रेल लाइन

2144 **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बार बार लोक सभा मे इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के बावजूद पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मे हाजीपुर को बरास्ता लाल गज, साहगज, केसरिया, सग्रामपुर और औरज मोतीहारी अथवा सागौली से मिलाने वाली ब्राच लाइन बिछाने के तकनीकी आर्थिक पहलुओ एव जनहित की सभावनाओ पर सरकार द्वारा विचार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह ब्राच लाइन सरकार के लिए अलाभप्रद होगी, और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इस लाइन के संबंध मे सर्वेक्षण कब तक किया जावेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) से (ग). धन की कमी और पर्याप्त यातायात के औचित्य के अभाव के कारण प्रस्तावित रेल सपर्क के सबध मे विचार के लिए प्राथमिकता पा सकना निकट भविष्य में सभव नही है। इस के निर्माण सबधी प्रस्ताव पर विचार के लिए बेहतर समय की प्रतीक्षा करनी पडेगी, जब इस क्षेत्र से बडे बड़े विकास कार्यों, यातायात की वृद्धि और उस की प्रकृति के अनुसार ऐसा करना आवश्यक होगा ?

Supply of Low-Grade Food by Railway Canteens (Eastern Railway)

2145 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Canteens of Eastern Railway supply low grade food in spite of high charges,

(b) the reasons why rice, bread and other things supplied to customers are not fresh; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve the situation and how many licencees have been punished since 1968 on this account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b). Every endeavour is made to supply fresh and wholesome food to customers on the minimum charges. Some complaints about bad quality of food are, however, received.

(c) Some of the steps taken to improve the standard of catering on Railways are as under:—

(i) Officers and Inspectors have been asked to intensify inspections and supervision of catering units to ensure good quality of food and service;

(ii) On receipt of specific complaints, enquiries are made and erring contractors or departmental catering staff are penalised;

(iii) Purchase and supply of raw-materials of good quality for departmental catering units are ensured and detailed instructions have been issued laying down the proportion of various ingredients to be used;

(iv) Arrangements have been made for the training of staff employed in departmental catering establishments; and

(v) On Frontier Mail trains between New Delhi-Bombay, food cooked at static units is picked up, stored in hot cases and served from pantry cars. It is proposed gradually to introduce a similar system on other important trains. Since 1968, the contractors were fined in 27 cases and warned in 51 cases by the Eastern Railway Administration for supply of bad quality of food.

Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal

2146. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal is lagging behind due to non-clearance by Centre, and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-clearance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The revised project report of the Teesta Barrage Project received from the Government of West Bengal has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission who have sent their comments to the Government of West Bengal. The reply of the State Government on these comments is awaited.

Legislation on Water Resources

2147. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Central Legislation on Water resources in the current session; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). With the growing importance of water in agriculture and economic development, need is being increasingly felt for planning and developing water resources with a regional and national perspective in place of prevailing restricted concept of use by basin States. The various aspects of the new approach including legal considerations, are under study and it is anticipated that it will take more time for the proposals to be evolved.

रेलवे की शिक्षा संस्थाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों की सीधे भर्ती

2148. श्री अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री रेलवे के स्कूलों और कालेजों में अनुसूचित जन जातियों के अध्यापकों की भर्ती के बारे में 3 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6713, 23 नवम्बर, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1200 और 28 मार्च, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1390 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलो मे प्रधानाचार्यो, मुख्याध्यापको और स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापको के पदो पर, अनुसूचित जातियो का आरक्षित कोटा पूरा करने के लिये, सीधी भर्ती द्वारा या केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र मे प्रतिनियुक्ति द्वारा भर्ती करने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि नही, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) और (ख) भर्ती नियमो के अनुसार प्रधानाचार्यो, मुख्याध्यापको और स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापको के पदो का पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है। सीधी भर्ती केवल उन्ही मामलो मे की जाती है जिन मे पदोन्नति के लिए निचले पदक्रमो मे उपयुक्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध नही होते। इस समय प्रधानाचार्यो, मुख्याध्यापको और स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापको की सीधी भर्ती करने या केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रो से व्यक्तियो को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लाने के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नही किया जा रहा। इन पदो पर जब सीधी भर्ती की जाती है, तब अनुसूचित जातियो/अनुसूचित जन जातियो के लिए रिक्तियो का आरक्षण नियमानुसार किया जाता है।

Steps taken to join State Grids for Power Supply

2149 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have undertaken any positive steps to join State Grids to increase the supply of power in case of Emergency, and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred question No 758 on 9th May 1972 the concept of inter connecting State power systems for availing assistance during emergency as well as for optimising the utilisation of available generation capacity has already been recognised and several inter-State and inter-Regional transmission lines have been constructed

(b) The progress made so far in the establishment of grid systems and the benefits derived from these is given below

The Punjab and Haryana systems are inter-connected by 220 kv transmission lines under the Bhakra system The Delhi power system is drawing power of the order of 85 MW from Bhakra Management Board System over the 220 kV Ganguwal-Rohtak line with the completion of Hissar-Ballabgarh Delhi 220 KV line the Delhi system has now been running in parallel with the Bhakra system Rajasthan is connected with the Bhakra Management Board system through a 220 kV S/C line from Hissar to Khetri and a 132 kV S/C line from Hissar to Rajgarh, the power drawal over these lines is about 50 MW and 20-40 MW respectively A 220 KV line from Muradnagar to Delhi, was commissioned in January, 1970 and Uttar Pradesh was drawing upto about 35 MW of power over this line from Delhi system

The Gujarat and Western Maharashtra power systems are interconnected through the 220 kV line *via* Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Gujarat draws power from Tarapur Atomic Power Station through this line A 132 kV S/C line on D/C towers with one circuit strung, interconnecting Chandni (Madhya Pradesh) and Bhusawal (Maharashtra) was com-

missioned in 1969. The second circuit was commissioned in February, 1972.

The constituent States in the Southern Region are already having unified grids in the respective systems. A 220 kV S/C line from Bangalore to Singarapet, interconnecting the Mysore and Tamil Nadu power systems was commissioned in November, 1965 and power of the order of 150 MW is being fed into the Tamil Nadu system from the Mysore system whenever possible. The 220 kV link between Pamba (Kerala) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu) was commissioned in 1969-70 and Tamil Nadu has been receiving 100 MW from Kerala over this line. A 110 kV S/C line from Mangalore (Mysore) to Kasargode (Kerala) was commissioned in October, 1966 and since then Kerala State has been drawing power from Mysore for meeting the load demands in the Kasargode-Gannanore region. The 220 kV S/C line from Munirabad to Hampi was completed in 1970 and power of the order of 70-110 MW was being drawn by the Andhra Pradesh system over this line. The 220 kV S/C line from Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh) to Katpadi (Tamil Nadu) has been completed.

The various power systems in the Eastern region are already interconnected by 132 kV lines. Bihar is drawing power of the order of 50MW from Damodar Valley Corporation through 132 kV S/C line from Chandil (Damodar Valley Corporation) to Rajkharsawan (Bihar). Damodar Valley Corporation is exchanging power supply with West Bengal over the 132 kV D/C line from Durgapur (West Bengal) to Durgapur (Damodar Valley Corporation). Bihar is receiving power of the order of 20 to 40 MW from Orissa over the 132 kV S/C line from Kendposi (Bihar) to Joda (Orissa) and about 10 MW over Rourkela-Goelkera 132 kV S/C line.

Assam is supplying power to Nagaland through the 66 kV line connecting Golaghat and Dimapur. The Badarpur-Dharmanagar section of the 132kV S/C line from Badarpur to Agartala (Tripura) has been completed and charged at 33 kV.

The Rihand and Bihar/Damodar Valley Corporation systems are interconnected by a 132 kV double-circuit line from Rihand (Uttar Pradesh) to Barun (Bihar). The Uttar Pradesh System is inter-connected with the Bihar/Damodar Valley Corporation system by a 132 kV D/C line from Mughalsarai to Karamnasa The Western Region is inter-connected with the Southern Region through a 220 kV line from Kolhapur (Maharashtra) to Belgaum (Mysore), Goa in the Western Region is interconnected with Mysore in the Southern Region by 110 kV line between Ponda and Dandeli over which Goa is drawing about 17 MW from Mysore. Uttar Pradesh in the Northern Region is receiving about 70 MW from Madhya Pradesh in the Western Region over a 132 kV line from Morwa (Madhya Pradesh) to Rihand (Uttar Pradesh). The Northern Region is inter-connected with the Western Region by a 132 kV line from Neemuch to Udaipur The Rajasthan system draws about 25 MW of power from the Madhya Pradesh system over this link.

It may be mentioned that during the recent power crisis in Maharashtra and Gujarat grids consequent on the shut down of Tarapur and Nasik Power Stations the Belgaum-Kolhapur 220 kV line and Chandni-Bhusawal 132 kV line played a very useful role in meeting the power requirements of Maharashtra to a certain extent by importing power from Mysore and Madhya Pradesh respectively. A portion of the power and energy thus received was transmitted to Gujarat grid from Maharashtra by means of the Kalwa-Tarapur- Navasari 220 kV link.

In order to assist in the construction of more inter-State lines of lar-

ger capacity the Centre is providing loan assistance to the States for construction of the inter-State/inter-Regional transmission lines during the Fourth Plan outside the State Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For enabling integrated operation of the power systems in each regions Regional Load Despatching Stations are also being established.

Detention of Railway Wagons at Different Stations

2150. SHRI N K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any statistical study has been made about the detention of railway wagons at different stations; and

(b) if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI). (a) and (b). Statistics of detentions to wagons at important Marshalling yards, Terminal Stations and Break-of-gauge Transhipment points are regularly compiled, published and watched. In case the figures are abnormally high compared to the targets fixed, the matter is taken up at appropriate level/levels for suitable remedial action.

Take over of Administration between Poona-Barsi and Poona Miraj from South Central Railway by Central Railway

2151. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received proposal to transfer the control of Poona-Sholapur-Barsi and Poona-Miraj sections from the South Central Railway to the Central Railway due to technical reasons and to improve administration; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railway Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A proposal had been received sometime back for creating a new division headquartered either at Sholapur or Miraj consisting of Pune-Miraj, Pune-Sholapur and other sections lying in Marathawada area and attaching the same to the Central Railway and has not been accepted on administrative and operational grounds.

Shed for Electric Locomotives at Baroda

2152 SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Railway propose to construct shortly a big shed at Baroda to house electric locomotives;

(b) if so, the probable date of commencement of the work and the period within which it is likely to be over; and

(c) the number of skilled and unskilled workers that will get employment as a consequence of Locomotive Shed at Baroda?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Construction commenced in the year 1970-71 and is likely to be completed by March, 1973.

(c) The skilled and unskilled workers for the electric locoshed at Baroda will be drawn as far as possible from the steam loco maintenance staff rendered surplus as a result of the electrification as well as electrical staff working in all the Divisions of the Western Railway. The number of staff to be directly recruited for working in the Electric Loco Shed would, therefore, be limited to a small num-

ber depending upon the lack of availability of suitable staff for conversion into electric loco maintenance staff.

Uniform Policy for Promotion as Commercial Inspectors on Railways

2153. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on all Railways, only Commercial Clerks are eligible for promotion to the posts of Commercial Inspectors, but on the South Eastern Railway, the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are also made eligible for the posts of Commercial Inspectors; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the differential treatment over the South Eastern Railway and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Each Railway is competent to prescribe its own channel of promotion for non-gazetted staff. However, the existing channel of promotion to the posts of Commercial Inspectors is under review by the South Eastern Railway Administration in consultation with the recognised Unions.

Investigation into the selection of Claim tracers on Western Railway

2154. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3783 on the 29th August, 1972 regarding the investigation into the selection of Claim Tracers on Western Railway and state:

(a) the nature of mistakes relating to the eligibility of candidates which were detected by the Vigilance Department during investigation;

(b) the names of the officers who were found responsible and the action taken against them;

(c) what were the conditions of eligibility of the candidates at the time of last selection and whether the same conditions exist now; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the change?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) According to the channel of promotion prescribed by the Western Railway, only Commercial Clerks in scale Rs. 110-200 are eligible for promotion to posts of Claims Tracers in scale Rs. 150-240. In the suitability test held in 1967-68, certain persons who were confirmed as Commercial Clerks in scale Rs. 150- 240 were also called. This was not correct.

(b) Shri S. A. Bhatnagar, Personnel Officer. No action was taken against him as there was no evidence of malafides. He retired in April, 1970.

(c) On 20.5.1966 when the notification was issued calling for applications for the said test, Commercial Clerks in scale Rs. 110—200 including those officiating in the scale Rs. 150—240 on regular basis but not confirmed in that grade were eligible. This condition of eligibility has since changed.

(d) Instructions were issued on 7.7.66 that the staff officiating on regular basis in the same grade should not be considered for promotion to ex-cadre posts in the same grade. These instructions were issued keeping in view the fact that once an employee accepts promotion to a post, he is deemed to have opted for that post and he is not eligible for consideration for any other post in equivalent grade.

Reservation arrangement at Garhwa and Daltonganj Stations (Eastern Railway)

2155 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no reservation arrangements for Railway booking at Garhwa and Daltonganj Stations, (Eastern Railway), and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) There are reservation arrangements for railway booking at Garhwa and Daltonganj Stations

(b) Does not arise

Arrest of passengers travelling without tickets at Delhi and New Delhi Junctions during 1971-72

2156 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of passengers arrested at Delhi and New Delhi Junctions during 1971-72 for travelling without ticket in trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) 782 passengers were arrested for travelling without ticket or with improper ticket

Arrest in Bihar on charges of ticketless travelling

2157 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given on Unstarred Question No 7928 on the 30th May, 1972 regarding the arrest in Bihar on the charge of ticketless travelling and state

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected, and

(b) if not, the time by which the same would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes The information has been furnished on 8 9 1972 to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs *vide* statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT 3837/72]

(b) Does not arise

Employment of Luggage Porters on daily wages at Parcel Office of New Delhi Railway Station

2158 SHRI AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether about 30 luggage porters are employed on Daily Wages from time to time for the last 3 years at Parcel Office of New Delhi Railway Station and

(b) whether it is being done to deprive them of the Normal facilities as bonafide Railway Servants and if not when they will be set on permanent footing?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Posting of Malaria Inspectors under National Malaria Eradication Programme, Ferozepore Division, Northern Railway

2159 SHRI AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state

(a) whether Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway has reverted to 'Attack Phase' under the National Malaria Eradication Programme,

(b) how many Malaria Inspectors have been posted at Ferozepore to control the epidemic; and

(c) if none has been posted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No Only Ferozepur has reverted to attack phase and not whole of Ferozepur Division

(b) Nil

(c) Since only a small portion of Ferozepur Division has recently reverted to attack phase under Malaria Eradication Programme, this does not justify a whole-time post of Malaria Inspector

Posting of Health Inspectors in Different Grades.

2160 SHRI AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the criteria of posting of Health Inspectors in different grades at different Stations over Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) There are four grades of Health Inspectors

Chief Health Inspector in scale Rs 335—425

Health Inspector, Grade I, in scale Rs 250—380

Health Inspector, Grade II, in scale Rs 205—280

Health Inspector, Grade III in scale Rs 130—212.

Posts of Health Inspectors in various grades are allotted to different stations depending on the work-load and responsibility involved

The post of Health Inspector Grade III, Rs 130—212, is filled by direct recruitment to the extent of 75 per cent and the remaining 25 per cent by selection from Class IV staff of the Medical Department

The post of Health Inspector Grade II, Rs 205—280, is filled on the basis of seniority-*cum*-suitability, suitability being judged normally by written tests and record of service

The post of Health Inspector Grade I Rs 250—380 is filled on the basis of selection which includes written test and interview by a selection committee

The post of Chief Health Inspector, Rs 335—425, is filled on the basis of seniority-*cum*-suitability, the suitability being judges by record of service and/or written test

Racket of Molasses in Uttar Pradesh

2161 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether a big racket of molasses has been unearthed in Uttar Pradesh recently,

(b) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this regard, and

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered into the matter and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) In October, 1972, six industrial units in Gorakhpur and Deoria Districts of Uttar Pradesh to which molasses had been issued by the Excise Commissioner were inspected and the *prima facie* conclusion reached was that molasses had not been used in all the cases or fully for the purposes of the industrial units

(b) so far no arrest has been made in this regard

(c) legal implications of the case are being examined and further action will be taken by the State Government accordingly Need for amending legal provisions and procedures is also being examined by the State Government.

बेतवा नदी पर राजघाट बांध का निर्माण

2162. **डा० गोविन्ददास रिछारिया** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेतवा नदी पर राजघाट बांध के निर्माण हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्रियों के बीच हुए समझौते की सभी औपचारिकतायें पूरी हो गई हैं और क्या सरकार को दोनों राज्य सरकारों से बांध सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है और इस परियोजना का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जून, 1970 में केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग को राजघाट सिंचाई परियोजना रिपोर्ट भेजी थी । यह परियोजना केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग द्वारा उस समय इस लिए स्वीकृत नहीं की गई थी क्योंकि इसमें मध्य प्रदेश के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू निहित थे ।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्रियों के राजघाट परियोजना को हाथ में लेने के परिणामस्वरूप अपने-अपने राज्यों में सिंचाई जल के समुपयोजन के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं । केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग ने 23 नवम्बर, 1972 को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से संशोधित राजघाट बांध परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश से परियोजना रिपोर्ट निहित राजघाट बांध परियोजना के मुख्य-मुख्य बातें विवरण में दी गई हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**संसद् में रखा गया** । देखिये संख्या LT3838/72]

इस परियोजना पर कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा इसका प्रश्न परियोजना की स्वीकृति के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित औपचारिकताओं पर कार्य करने के बाद ही उठेगा ।

गंगा, यमुना और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदियों में बाढ़ रोकने के उपाय

2163 **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगा, यमुना और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदियों में प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ के कारण होने वाली करोड़ों रुपये की हानि को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने, अब तक क्या उपाय किए है, और

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील): (क) 1954 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ होने के समय से, गंगा बेसिन (जिसमें यमुना नदी शामिल है) और ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन में बाढ़ों से सुरक्षा के लिए तथा हर बार होने वाली बाढ़ क्षति को कम करने के लिए कई उपाय क्रियान्वित किए गए हैं । जो उपाय क्रियान्वित किए गए

हैं उनमे ये उपाय शामिल हैं तटबन्धो का निर्माण, नदी नियन्त्रण कार्य, नगर सुरक्षा कार्य, ग्रामो को ऊचा करना और निकास नालिया । मार्च, 1972 के अन्त तक की गई प्रगति निम्नलिखित है ।

	गगा बेसिन	ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन (जिसमे असम मे बरक घाटी और ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी तथा उत्तरी बगाल की नदिया शामिल है)
1 तटबन्ध की लम्बाई	2845 कि० मी०	3410 कि० मी०
2 निकास नालियो की लम्बाई	3900 कि० मी०	770 कि० मी०
3 नगर सुरक्षा स्कीमे	75	52
4 ऊचे किए गए ग्राम	4585	कुछ नही
5 बचाया गया क्षेत्र	27 लाख है०	8 9 लाख है०
6 कुल परिव्यय	108 करोड पये	51 करोड रुपये

चतुर्थ योजना की शेष अवधि मे और अधिक क्षेत्रो के सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए और निर्माण कार्य किए जा रहे हैं ।

नाजुक क्षेत्रो मे बाढ पूर्व सूचनाएं जारी करने के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन मे जलपाईगुडी और गौहाटी तथा गगा बेसिन में दिल्ली, लखनऊ और पटना में केन्द्रीय बाढ पूर्व सूचना यूनिट स्थापित किए गए है ताकि बचाव और राहत कार्यों के लिए सामयिक प्रबन्ध करने मे जिला अधिकारियो का समर्थ बनाया जा सके ।

व्यापक योजनाए तैयार करने के लिए तथा समन्वित तथा प्रभावकारी ढग से उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए असम राज्य सरकार तथा पश्चिम बगाल राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्रमश असम मे ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी के लिए और उत्तरी बगाल की नदियो के लिए बाढ नियन्त्रण आयोग स्थापित किए गए है । भारत सरकार ने गगा बेसिन मे बाढ नियन्त्रण की एक व्यापक योजना तैयार करने के लिए तथा सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारो के जरिए एक समन्वित ढग से इसके कार्यान्वयन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए गगा बाढ़ नियन्त्रण आयोग स्थापित किया है ।

(ख) चतुर्थ योजनावधि के दौरान गगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिनो में बाढ नियन्त्रण कार्य की गति मे तेजी लाना प्रस्तावित है । पाचवी योजना के दौरान बाढ सुरक्षा उपायो से चतुर्थ योजना को सतत स्कीमो के अलावा ये कार्य शामिल हैं, नए तटबन्धो का निर्माण, वर्तमान तटबन्धो को ऊचा और मजबूत करना, नयी निकास नालियो का निर्माण, नदी नियन्त्रण कार्य तथा महत्वपूर्ण नगरो और बाढ-शमन बाधो की सुरक्षा । नदी के किनारो पर ग्रामो की सुरक्षा अथवा पुनर्वास का भी प्रस्ताव रखा गया है । यह भी प्रस्ताव रखा गया है कि और नदी बेसिनों मे बाढ पूर्व सूचना और चेतावनी प्रबन्ध किए जाए तथा वर्तमान बाढ पूर्व सूचना यूनिटो का सुधार किया जाए तथा उनको मजबूत किया जाए । पाचवी योजना के लिए प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा बाढ़

नियन्त्रण मैक्टर मे व्यवस्थित किए जाने वाले परिव्ययों के निश्चय के पश्चात् तैयार किया जाना है ।

Grant of House Rent and Compensatory City Allowance to staff at small Stations

2164 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways assess the rent of quarters taking into account total cost of all quarters in a category at Zonal level;

(b) whether the construction cost of quarters at big cities and small towns in rural areas is the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons why Railways provide quarters at cheap rates and, grant Compensatory City Allowance to staff posted at big cities and penalise the staff posted at small towns in rural areas by providing the same type of quarters at high rent and debar them from Compensatory and City Allowance?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) As stated at (a), the assessed rent is worked out on a pooled basis. The Compensatory (City) Allowance is admissible to Railway employees posted at certain classified towns and is not linked with the rent recovered.

Fixation of Rent of Quarters on Railways

2165. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on Railways rent is not fixed separately for each quarter at a Station but total cost of all quarters in a category is taken into account for arriving at the pooled assessed rent of the quarters in that category;

(b) whether on the Eastern Railway rent of quarters has been revised from the 1st November, 1970; and

(c) if so, whether the rent assessed is on the basis of category of quarters or on the basis of plinth area of quarters on Zonal basis?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes

(c) Standard rent is assessed on the basis of category, but in a few pools further sophistication has been introduced in that within the category standard rent is determined on the basis of the plinth area of individual houses or of sub-groups.

Reservation of Seats and Berths at Ernakulam Station

2166. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new arrangements for reservation of seats and berths have been made at the Ernakulam main station to cater for the needs of the passengers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No. However, the time limit for advance reservation has been increased from 10 days to 30 days for III class and from 20 days to 30 days for I class for a period of one month, as an experimental measure, at all stations including Ernakulam station.

Grant to Kerala for electrification of tribal areas under rural electrification

2167. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to give any special grant to the Kerala State to electrify the tribal areas under the Rural Electrification Scheme; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not give grants to the State Governments for their rural electrification programmes. Additive finances at low rate of interest have been provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes of Kerala State Electricity Board envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 451.666 lakhs for the electrification of 290 villages, 5920 pumsets and power supply to 923 small scale and agro industries. The Corporation has also sanctioned two schemes for electrification of Harijans Bastis in Kerala envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 1.727 lakhs.

The Corporation provides loan for rural electrification of specially underdeveloped areas at concessional rates This category of loan has also been extended to tribal areas. So far no scheme has been received from Kerala State Electricity Board for sanction under this category.

All the assistance by the Rural Electrification Corporation is outside the State Plan.

Rural Electrification in Kerala by Rural Electrification Corporation

2168. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount made available for the rural electrification in Kerala by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1972-73; and

(b) the District-wise, break up of the projects to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 10 rural electrification schemes of Kerala envisaging loan assistance of Rs 451.666 lakhs for the electrification of 290 villages, 5920 pumpsets and power supply to 923 small scale and agro industries. Two of these schemes were sanctioned during 1972-73 and the remaining eight schemes during 1970-71, and 1971-72 Of total loan of Rs 451 666 lakhs sanctioned, Rs 180.533 lakhs were disbursed upto March 1972 and Rs. 112 987 lakhs are scheduled to be disbursed during 1972-73

The Corporation has also sanctioned two schemes of Kerala for electrification of 22 Harijan Bastis, envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 1.727 lakhs. This amount will also be disbursed to Kerala during 1972-73.

(b) District-wise details of schemes sanctioned for Kerala is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-3839/72.]

औद्योगिक विकास के साथ-साथ देश में रेलवे के माल डिब्बों की मांग में वृद्धि

2169. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के औद्योगिक विकास के साथ-साथ देश में रेल के डिब्बो की माग भी बढती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उनकी वार्षिक मांग कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या रेल डिब्बे बनाने वाले अधिकांश कारखाने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र मे है?

रेल मत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) योजना अवधि में यातायात के प्रत्याशित विकास को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए, मालडिब्बों की आवश्यकता का आकलन वार्षिक आधार पर नही, बल्कि पच वर्षीय योजना की समग्र अवधि को ध्यान मे रखकर किया जाता है । चौथी पच वर्षीय योजना मे अतिरिक्त खाते और बदलाव खाते मे माल डिब्बो की (चौपहियो के हिसाब से) आवश्यकता क्रमश: 36148 और 35628 माल डिब्बे आकी गयी है ।

(ग) जी हा ।

Power Projects in Tamil Nadu Financed by Central Government

2170. SHR R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which the Central Government have spent for power generation in the State of Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the *per capita* consumption of electricity in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the participation of power projects in the State of Tamil Nadu which the Central Government have promoted or propose to promote wholly or partly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Approx. Rs. 18 crores during the first three years of the Fourth Plan.

(b) About 135 KWh.

(c) Neyveli power project—600 MW (completion).

Madras Atomic Power project—(Kalpakkam) 400 MW. Entire expenditure borne by Centre.

C.W.P C. Expertise for setting up new power projects

2171 SHRI R P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has developed its own expertise to set up and maintain new power projects without any assistance from private consultants;

(b) whether private consultants are still being engaged by public sector power projects for designing/fabrication erection and or maintenance of power generating equipment; and

(c) if so, the names of such consultants associated with each public sector power house and the total amount paid to them during last one year or agreed to be paid to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Central Water and Power Commission have over the years developed sufficient expertise for planning, engineering, design and execution of Thermal and Hydro power projects without any outside assistance. However, the CWPC cannot undertake all the consulting and design work due to limitation of staff.

(b) Some of the State Electricity Boards and other Undertakings have appointed private consultants for engineering, design and construction supervision of the Thermal power projects.

(c) The requisite information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3840/72]

Delivery of Mobile Platform from Japan

2172. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Japan in the last week of October,. 1972;

(b) if so, whether he had gone there to accept the delivery of the floating mobile platform required for oil exploration of the high seas, and

(c) whether the platform will be first put to use for exploration in the Bombay High?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Generation of Power in Public Sector power Houses

2173 SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generating capacity of all power houses in the public sector in each State and the total power generated by them at present, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for not utilising their optimum generating capacity; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to utilise the optimum generating capacity of public sector power houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) A statement giving the installed Generating capacity of Public Electric utility Power Stations in each State together with the daily production of energy is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT/3841/72]

(b) The reasons for non-utilisation of optimum capacity at present in some of the Stations are —

(i) Shortage of water in the hydel reservoirs due to inadequate rain fall in the catchment areas

(ii) Difficulty in the timely receipt of adequate quantity of coal and oil.

(iii) Frequent outages in the Thermal Power Plant auxiliaries due to use of middlings received from two stages washeries.

(iv) Difficulty in obtaining necessary imported spare parts for maintenance and overhaul of the units

(v) Difficulty in obtaining required quantity of cooling water for some of the stations.

(c) Following steps have been taken to obtain increased output from the stations:—

(i) Supply of adequate quantity of coal and oil for the Power Stations to enable them to step up Generation

(ii) Supply of good quality coal for Thermal Stations using middlings till such time three stages washeries are installed to reduce forced outages, as far as possible.

(iii) Assistance in obtaining imported spare parts for seepdy repair and maintenance of units

(iv) Improving existing arrangements for cooling water supply where the present arrangements are unsatisfactory.

(v) Two Expert Groups have been set up for inspecting Thermal and Hydro Power Stations and suggest improvements in their working

North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Unions Demands

2174 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8024 on the 30th May, 1972 regarding the open letter by the Secretary, North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union to Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur and state what action has been taken on the specific demands contained in the open letter of the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union dated the 19th April, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A PAI): Of the two open letters received, one was signed by one faction of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union and it contained 15 points The second one was signed by another faction of that Union and it demanded that no action should be taken on the first letter However, in accordance with Government's policy of considering grievances of staff received from any source, the Railway Administration has considered the demands contained in the first letter and met such of them as were valid and reasonable.

Through Sleeper Coach from Jaynagar to Palezaghat

2175. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3182 on the 18th April, 1972 and state:

(a) whether any direct Jaynagar-Palezaghat III class sleeper coach has since been provided; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Contract to Oil Workers' Cooperative Labour Contract and Construction Society Ltd., Calcutta-16

2176. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Workers' Co-operative Labour Contract and Construction Society Limited, Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta-16, has been formed as the Co-operative of self-employed labourer contractors undertaking construction work under the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Marketing Division) Eastern Branch; and

(b) whether even now individual contractors are being preferred against this cooperative, if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A co-operative of self-employed workers known as Oil Workers' Co-operative Labour Contract and Construction Society Limited, has been formed in the Eastern Branch of the IOC. This Co-operative Society is presently attending to loading and transport of barrels and other containers, and other work at the Paharpur and Budge Budge Installations of the IOC in the Eastern Branch.

(b) The above items of work, which were previously being executed by some Contractors, were taken away from them and have now been entrusted to this Co-operative Society. As such, the question of any individual contractor being preferred to this Co-operative Society does not arise.

Opening of Railway Station at Chitarpur

2177. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Eastern Railways have acquired enough land and constructed a 1500 feet long and 100 feet wide platform for a Railway Station in village Chitarpur through which Howrah-Patna main line runs; and

(b) whether several representations have been made to the Railway authorities to start a Station at Chitarpur if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) No such representation has been received.

Agreement between M/s. Techno-Export of Bulgaria and F.C.I. for modernisation of Sindri Unit

2178. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the agreement between M/s. Techno-export of Bulgaria and Fertilizer Corporation of India for Modernisation of its Sindri Unit;

(b) whether there is a provision for penalty in case of delay in the scheduled work;

(c) whether there was delay in job completion, if so, the penalty recovered; and

(d) whether machinery has been provided accurately as per specifications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Functional Directors working as Executive Directors in F.C.I.

2179. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Functional Directors of Fertilizer Corporation of India can function as Executive Directors without Governments' Orders;

(b) if not, under what authority they are functioning as Executive Directors;

(c) whether the Board of Directors has delegated executive authority to them; and

(d) if so, since when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Functional Directors are full-time Directors of *the Corporation and have to discharge* some executive functions in the particular fields within their charge. The Board of Directors of the Corporation has delegated both financial and administrative powers to the Managing Director who, in turn, has sub-delegated the necessary powers to the Functional Directors for the proper discharge of their duties This sub-delegation of powers to the Functional Directors was made in September 1970.

Major and Minor Irrigation Projects

2180. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give priority to major and minor irrigation projects in the drought hit and scarcity areas m the country;

(b) if so, the projects that are likely to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period, and

(c) whether some of the plans have been scheduled to create a better employment opportunity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). While considering the inclusion of new irrigation Schemes in the development plans of the States, priority is proposed to be accorded to schemes which will benefit drought areas. In the Fourth Plan accent has been laid on schemes already m hand and much scope is not available for new schemes. This policy will, therefore, be kept in view while considering new schemes for inclusion in the Fifth Plan.

(c) Irrigation Projects in India are already being constructed with an accent on employment of as much man-power as possible keeping in view the technical and economic considerations.

Steps to check Malpractices in Import of Bulk Drugs

2181 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to check malpractices in the import of bulk drugs and other materials by drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce suitably the prices of formulations made out of these bulk drugs, and

(c) to what extent the rate of profit of the foreign collaborators has been reduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Suitable measures are being taken to secure import of bulk drugs at competitive terms. The ceiling prices at which some of the drugs can be imported have already been specified in the Import Trade Control Policy book. Several other drugs are also canalised through the State Trading Corporation and the coverage of the items under the canalisation scheme is also constantly reviewed to see whether any further additions are necessary and action is being taken accordingly.

(b) The prices of all formulations are controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order and these prices are suitably refixed taking into account the variations in the prices of the bulk drugs.

(c) Presumably, by foreign collaborators is meant drug manufacturing units with more than 50 per cent foreign equity holding. The impact on the profitability of these units as a result of the aforesaid measures would be known after their profit and loss accounts for one complete year of operation under the prices as revised under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order become available.

Director Three Tier Sleepers coach to Mangalore in G.T. Express

2182 SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to attach a direct three-tier sleeper coach for Mangalore in G. T. Express;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of passengers travelling from Delhi to Mangalore which is the longest route in Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No

(b) and (c) There is no room on the Grand Trunk Express to attach an additional coach The provision of third class sleeper accommodation between Delhi and Mangalore is under examination by alternative service.

Representations from South Eastern Railways (Construction and Project) Labour Union for reinstatement of Panskura-Haldia casual labourers

2183 SHRI MONORANJAN HAZRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government received any representation from South Eastern Railway (Construction and Project) Labour Union Panskura-Haldia Link in February, 1972 demanding reinstatement of retrenched and casual labourers and if so, the action taken on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) On account of decrease in workload, casual labour were rendered surplus and they had to be discharged. It may not be possible to take them back since the work is not expected to increase. However, they will be considered for employment against regular posts to the extent vacancies become available

Recommendations of Law Commission for Enactment of Laws on Central Excise Customs Gold Control, Wealth and Income-tax

2184 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended enactment of new laws on Central Excise, Customs, Gold Control, Wealth and Income-Tax,

(b) whether Government have seriously considered these recommendations and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(c) when Government are likely to bring these bills to Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) to (c) The Law Commission in its forty seventh report on the trial and Punishment of social and economic offences, has made certain recommendations for amendments to the existing central Acts including Central Excise, Customs, Gold Control, Wealth and Income tax Acts. The Report is being examined by the Government

कटिहार स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल

2185. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० आर० पी० के एक कान्सटेबल ने 6 नवम्बर, 1972 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कटिहार स्टेशन पर एक रेलवे कर्मचारी की पिटाई की थी,

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने दो दिन तक हड़ताल की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं और सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां । लेकिन यह घटना पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर हुई थी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

विवरण

6-11-1972 को लगभग 5-30 बजे कटिहार रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक सैलून परिचर राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस कर्मचारियों द्वारा पीटा गया था । रेल प्राधिकारियों ने उक्त कर्मचारी की बायीं भुजा के अगले भाग पर सूजन देखी थी और उसके नाक से खून बहते हुए देखा था । जिस कर्मचारी को पीटा गया था वह 17 अप वैशाली एक्सप्रेस में अपने गांव के एक साथी को चढ़ाने गया था । चूंकि वह आगे जाने पर टिकट नहीं दिखा सका था इसलिए स्टेशन पर तनात राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस कर्मचारियों ने उसे मारा पीटा । राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस की तथाकथित ज्यादती के विरोध में पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के सवारी डिब्बा, लोको तथा बीजली कर्मचारियों ने अपना काम करना बन्द कर दिया और वे दो दिन तक हड़ताल पर रहे । परिचालन परेड के बाद राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के दो सिपाहियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया जिसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

Investigation against Parcel Staff at Modinagar and Meerut City

2186. SHRI AZIZ IMAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of corruption, leakage of Railway Revenue by way of open delivery and keeping unclaimed cash in personal custody were investigated by Directorate Vigilance, Railways, against the parcel staff at Modi Nagar and Meerut City; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Investigations were made by the Vigilance Directorate of the Railway Board into certain complaints alleging commission of malpractices by the Parcel staff at Modinagar and Meerut City Stations. During one such investigation, one Parcel Clerk at Modinagar was found to have not been following the instructions requiring declaration of private cash by the staff who have to handle cash in the discharge of their duties; two Parcel Clerks, one at Modinagar and other at Meerut City, were found to have issued 'damage and deficiency' messages showing lesser weight and one Chief Parcel Clerk, while working at Meerut City Station was found to have granted open assessment delivery of 3 consignments in violation of the extant rules and the procedure prescribed in this behalf.

(b) Charges have been issued to the concerned staff under the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules and action is on.

Looting of passengers in Assam Mail

2187. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 15 gangsters attacked the New Delhi bound 4-down Assam Mail on the 17th October, 1972 and robbed passengers of Rs. 25,000;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made; and

(c) the action taken to prevent the recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. Property worth Rs. 40,000 was robbed.

(b) Two persons have been arrested so far.

(c) Escorting of passenger trains by Armed police personnel and plain clothes men has been further intensified in this section.

Denial of Daily Allowance to Relieving Staff of Metre Gauge Suburban Section, Madras Division

2188. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the name of economy, the employees in the lower rung particularly relieving Staff are denied Daily Allowances on the Metre Gauge Suburban Section of the Madras Division, whereas the highly paid officials continue to pocket huge sums every month; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the low paid staff are not denied their dues?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Inadequate Drainage System on Main Line Platforms at Madras Egmore

2189. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drainage system on main line platforms at Madras Egmore is unsatisfactory and results in stagnation of filth and waste and nauseating odour causing inconvenience to passengers as well as workmen performing train attendance work day and night, and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI.): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Bifurcation of Olayakkot Division (Southern Railway)

2190. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for bifurcation of Olavakkot Division on the Southern Railway was brought to the notice of the Railway Administration;

(b) whether steps were taken for the formation of new Division with Headquarters at Salem some years ago and the land for construction of Headquarters Offices was also acquired; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI). (a) Yes.

(b) No. It may however be stated that Divisions are created on the basis of administrative and operational requirements of the Railways consistent with economy in expenditure. New divisions are set up only when workload on the existing divisions becomes too heavy for efficient management. Olavakkot Division is a light division on the Southern Railway and its present workload does not warrant bifurcation.

(c) Does not arise.

Laying of Railway Lines for Rajasthan Villages

2191. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have conducted any survey recently for laying new Railway lines in Rajasthan and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): A fresh traffic survey for Kota-Chittorgarh B.G./M.G. rail link falling in Rajasthan, was carried out in 1965-66. According to the report, this 179 kms. long rail link was estimated to cost Rs. 11.70 crores for B G. and was expected to yield a return of (—) 3.07 per cent in the sixth year after opening. The proposal for its construction was therefore shelved on account of its unremunerativeness.

Enquiry against Vigilance Inspector of Railway Board.

2192. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3090 on 18th April, 1972 regarding enquiry against Vigilance Inspector of Railway Board and state:

(a) whether the investigations in the case has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Suitable action would be taken after considering the results of investigations.

Result of Enquiry against Railway Staff under Discipline and Appeal Rules.

2193. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3843 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding amount of claim paid by Railways for loss of nine baskets of grapes and state:

(a) whether any enquiry under the Discipline and Appeals Rules had been ordered by the Railway Board against the staff involved; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A charge sheet was issued and enquiry under Discipline and Appeal Rules was ordered by the Northern Railway Administration.

(b) The enquiry is still in progress.

Compensation for missing Packets booked at New Delhi

2194. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to complaints 'Wrongly Booked' published in the "Statesman", New Delhi on 13th October, 1972;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to trace the missing packets;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to put the responsibility for wrong booking; and

(d) whether compensation will be paid for the missing packets and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) No. The missing packages contained "expected articles" the value of which was neither declared nor the requisite percentage charges were paid. Hence the claim has been repudiated in terms of Section 77 B of Indian Railways Act.

रेलवे सेवा आयोग में हरिजन तथा अनुसूचित आदिवासी सदस्य मनोनीत करना

2195. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलौर में हुई रेलवे की सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि प्रत्येक रेलवे सेवा आयोग में एक हरिजन व एक आदिवासी सदस्य मनोनीत किया जायेगा, जिससे अनुसूचित जाति का प्रतिनिधित्व रेलवे की सेवाओं में पूरा किया जा सकेगा; और

(ख) इस विषय में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और सरकार कब तक हरिजन व आदिवासी सदस्यों को मनोनीत कर पायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मथुरा–हाथरस मीटर गेज लाइन पर सौनाई गांव की चौकी नं० 331 को समाप्त करना

2196. श्री अरविन्द नेताम :

श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा-हाथरस मीटर-गेज लाइन पर सौनाई गांव की चौकी नं० 331 को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस चौकी को न समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में उस क्षेत्र का जनता से कितने विरोध पत्र सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) सोनाई स्टेशन के पास कि०मी० 326/0–1 पर समपार सं० 331 को बन्द किये जाने के विरुद्ध गांवों वालों से एक अभ्यावेदन मिला है । समपार बन्द नहीं किया जा रहा है बल्कि इसका दर्जा घटाकर इसे बिना चौकीदार वाला किया जा रहा है क्योंकि यातायात की वर्तमान मात्रा इतनी नहीं है कि वहां चौकीदार बनाये रखने का औचित्य हो ।

Generating Plants run by Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

2198. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) total installed capacity of the generating plants run by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, as in 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1971-72;

(b) actual power generation in 1971-72 and month by month from April to October, 1972, and the factors responsible for rise or decline in power generation;

(c) actual supply of power to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by Damodar Valley Corporation and West Bengal State Electricity Board, month by month from January to October, 1972; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation with immediate effect and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)

Year	Installed capacity (MW)
1955-56	449·5
1960-61	449·5
1971-72	484·5

(b) The actual power generation in 1971-72 was 1627.9 million kW. The monthly Power generation from April to October, 1972 is as given below:—

	Million kwh
April, 1972	142·97
May, 1972	151·12
June, 1972	140·58
July, 1972	148·25
August, 1972	149·25
September, 1972	149·06
October, 1972	138·92

The increase in generation in recent months is due to better quality coal being made available.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(d) The Government of West Bengal or the West Bengal State Electricity Board not come forward with any proposal in this regard so far.

Statement

Supply of power from Damodar Valley Corporation and West Bengal State Electricity Board to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation during the period January 1972 to October, 1972.

Month	Supply from DVC million kwh.	Supply from West Bengal million kwh.
January, 1972	49·5	76·4
February, 1972	47·8	68·1
March, 1972	52·2	84·2
April, 1972	53·5	84·5
May, 1972	53·2	86·0
June, 1972	47·9	88·6
July, 1972	54·9	86·0
August, 1972	52·5	77·8
September, 1972	53·4	79·3
October, 1972	48·6	75·6

दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्टेशनों पर रेलवे आरक्षण टिकट बेचने वाली जाली यात्रा एजेंसियां

2199. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सतपाल कपूर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ जाली एजेंसियां दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के बाहर बहुत ऊंचे मूल्यों पर रेलवे आरक्षण टिकट बेचती हैं जो बहुत कठिनाई से मिलती हैं;

(ख) ऐसे अन्य रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बारे में ऐसे समाचार की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) इस सिलसिले मे कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और टिकटो के आरक्षण मे होने वाली कठिनाइयो को दूर करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) और (ख). जो तथाकथित यात्रा एजेंसिया दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, कानपुर, लखनऊ और रेनिगुटा मे काम कर रही हैं लेकिन जिन्हे रेल प्रशासन द्वारा मान्यता नही दी गयी है, उनकी गतिविधियों के बारे मे समाचार मिले हैं। इन एजेसियो के बारे मे यह बताया गया है कि ये अतिरिक्त धन लेकर यात्रियो को आरक्षित स्थान दिलाते है और इस प्रक्रिया मे कुछ मामलो मे भ्रष्ट तरीके भी अपनाते हैं।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियो का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(1) नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट काम करने वाली गैर मान्यताप्राप्त यात्रा एजेसी का मालिक 29-5-72 को गिरफ्तार किया गया। पुलिस इस मामले की जाच कर रही है।

(2) चार व्यक्ति, जिसमे से एक पर एक गैर मान्यता प्राप्त यात्रा एजेन्सी के साथ सम्बन्ध रखने का संदेह है, 4-3-72 को कलकत्ता में गिरफ्तार किये गये। पुलिस इस मामले की जाच कर रही है।

(3) आठ व्यक्तियों (दलालों) को मई, 1972 में कलकत्ता मे गिरफ्तार किया गया और तथाकथित टिकटो की चोर बाजारी के अभियोग मे उन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, जनवरी, 1972 मे अक्तूबर, 1972 तक की अवधि मे 143 व्यक्ति क्षेत्रीय रेलो पर टिकटो की दुबारा बिक्री करने, हस्तान्तरित टिकटो आदि पर यात्रा करने आदि के अभियोग मे पकडे गये।

एक विवरण सलग्न है जिसमे शायिकाओं/सीटो के आरक्षण में कदाचार रोकने के लिए किये गये उपाय बताये गये है।

इस समस्या पर सरकार लगातार ध्यान दे रही है। इस समस्या पर विचार करने के लिए हाल ही में ससद् सदस्यो की एक समिति भी गठित की गयी है।

विवरण

(1) शायिकाए यात्रियो के व्यक्तिगत नाम पर बुक की जाती है और नामो मे परिवर्तन की अनुमति नही है।

(2) आरक्षित स्थानो का अवरोध रोकने के लिए लाइन मे प्रतीक्षा करने वाले एक व्यक्ति को एक पार्टी के लिए अधिक से अधिक चार शयायिकाओ और एक परिवार के लिए 6 शायिकाओ की अनुमति है।

(3) जो स्थान रिक्त होते हैं उनका आबंटन प्रतीक्षा सूची के यात्रियों को केवल प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

(4) प्रत्येक गाड़ी में आरक्षित स्थान की उपलब्धता की स्थिति नोटिस बोर्डों पर स्पष्ट रूप से दिखायी जाती है ।

(5) आरक्षित स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में धोखा-धड़ी करने वाले व्यक्तियों पर नजर रखने के लिए टिकट खिड़कियों के नजदीक विशेष दस्ते तैनात किये जाते हैं ।

(6) भीड़-भाड़ के दिनों में आरक्षण कार्यालयों और गाड़ियों की अक्सर जांच की जाती है ।

(7) वास्तविकता का पता लगाने के लिए उन व्यक्तियों से सीधे बातचीत करके जांच की जाती हैं जिनके नाम से आरक्षण किया गया है ।

(8) अनधिकृत स्रोतों से यात्रा और आरक्षण टिकट न खरीदने की चेतावनी स्टेशनों के नोटिस बोर्डों पर लगाकर जनता से सहयोग मांगा जाता है ।

(9) भीड़-भाड़ के दिनों में, जहां तक सम्भव होता है, स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाकर गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ायी जाती है ।

(10) जहां कदाचार करते व्यक्ति पाये जाते हैं, वहां-यथा जांच की जाती है और उचित कारवाई की जाती है जिसमें यथासम्भव उन पर मुकदमा चलाना भी शामिल है ।

Flag Stations in Indian Railways

2200. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger halts and flag stations in Indian Railways; and

(b) how many of such stations are there in South Eastern Railway (division wise) and the names of the Commission agents and their addresses?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There are 901 passenger train halts and 975 flag stations on Indian Railways.

(b) The number of passenger halts and flag stations on South Eastern Railway is as under:—

Name of Division	No. of passenger halts	No. of Flag stations
(1) Kharagpur	9	4
(2) Khurda Road	8	2
(3) Waltair	12	9
(4) Adra	11	14
(5) Bilaspur	12	1
(6) Nagpur	48	5
(7) Chakradharpur	Nil	11
TOTAL	100	46

A statement giving the number of Station halts, which are worked by Commission agents, alongwith names and addresses of the Agents is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-3842/72]. Other train halts are operated by train guards/ commercial clerks. Flag stations are operated by railway staff.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT INCREASE IN IAF FLYING ACCIDENTS

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The recent increase in the number of I.A.F. flying accidents culminating in the tragic death on the 26th November, 1972 of ace pilot Wing Commander Gautam."

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to inform the House that Wing Commander P. Gautam, Double M.V.C., was killed in an aircraft accident on 25th November 1972, 9 KMs east of Poona airfield. The aircraft was on a routine training flight. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident.

Aircraft accidents are unfortunate happenings, and public concern for them is justified. However, flying accidents in the Indian Air Foce must be viewed in their proper perspective, *vis a vis* the operational roles assigned to the service, the rapid advances in the performance of military aircraft and their ever increasing complexities, the need for rigorous training to achieve combat preparedness, and the consequent increase in the total flying effort of the service. It also needs to be borne in mind that the I.A.F. today is much larger than what it was even 10 years ago, and its activities cover the entire length and breadth of the country.

Despite all the care and attention to detail, some accidents do occur, sometimes because of human failings, some times for reasons beyond control. This is so in all Air Forces, not ours alone. It is our constant endeavour to eliminate to the maximum extent practicable aircraft accidents. Accidents are investigated in detail and the lessons learnt from them are applied to the improvement of the equipment concerned, or of the Laining of air and ground crews. The staff of the Aeronautical Inspection Service at the I.A.F. Repair Depots has been strengthened. In addition, Directorates of Maintenance Inspection and Air Staff Inspection have been formed at the Air Headquarters to enforce correct maintenance and operating practices and procedures throughout the Indian Air Force.

It is not the practice for Air Forces to make public the particulars of all accidents, for that would reveal information of operational value. We are, therefore, unable to compare our accident rate with those of other Air Forces. What can be said, however, is that the current rate of accidents is within the rate of the past 10 years and does not indicate an increasing trend.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The reason why I have tabled this calling attention notice is that a great deal of public concern has been caused lately by reports which have appeared about a considerable number of accidents during the last three months—September, October and November. I had hoped that in his statement the Minister would at least confirm or contradict the reports which have appeared regarding the frequency of accidents, instead of giving just general observation saying that it is well within the rate for the past 10 years, which does not mean anything to us.

I am now referring to accidents involving both trainees as well as regular pilots. There were six crashes between September and October in which trainees were involved. These have all appeared in the press. Four of these took place at Hakimpet in which there were fatal casualties. One of the aircraft involved was a Vampire. In reply to a question of mine last week, on the 16th of November,

the Defence Minister has also admitted that "there have been three major accidents involving naval aircraft based on Dabolin since July 1972; in two of these the pilots have been killed". He may take shelter under the technical argument that these aircraft belonged to the navy as they are naval aircraft. It is a matter of concern because all these are part of the armed forces and these planes have been involved in these accidents. Of course, lastly there is the very tragic loss that the country has suffered in the death of one of our ace pilots, who was the hero of the last two wars, who won Mahavir Chakra twice, Wing Commander Gautam. What the public requires is an assurance from the government that there is nothing wrong with the aircraft on which training is imparted to the trainees and that there is also nothing defective in the training methods

I would like to know from him whether it is a fact that the aircraft which are normally used for training purposes, namely, Krishak, Harvard and Vampire T55 and perhaps one or two others, some of these aircraft if not all of them, have no equipments for maintaining contact with ground control once they are above a certain altitude; once they have reached a certain height, the trainee pilot in that aircraft has no means of communication with ground control or informing ground control of any difficulties that he may be experiencing If that is so, may I know whether any steps are being taken to rectify that? May I also know whether these trainer aircraft have adequate arrangements for the pilot to bale out in case of any difficulties, either by means of automatic ejection as we have in the latest fighter aircraft or any other means by which he can bale out in good time even if he has got into difficulties? For example, Wing Commander Gautam was not a trainee; he was one of the most experienced officers in our air force. I do not know what aircraft he was operating on the 25th of November. though the statement says "on a routine training flight".

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: "routine flight".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Your statement says "routine training flight". In fact, I learnt it only from your statement.

Why should it be that a person of the experience and skill of Wing Commander Gautam also was apparently not able to bale out or to use his ejection system to get out of the aircraft in time? This question the Minister should answer. Then, I have already asked about the equipments of these aircraft which would assure the trainee pilots of adequate safety.

I hope he would agree that pilot training in peace time is more risky than the training of ordinary soldiers for obvious reasons. So, in the case of accidents what is the procedure by which these investigations are carried out? Is it not a fact that at present the responsibility for investigation or inquiry is always with the Commander of the particular establishment to which the aircraft was attached? Why is it that some sort of more high-powered technical committee of inquiry could not be set up to go into at least the fatal accidents? As you know, in the case of civilian aircraft which crash sometimes with loss of life, there are public inquiries, high level inquiries for which judges are appointed. But in the case of these military aircraft in which the pilots or the flying instructors or the trainees are killed, is it a fact that the inquiry is limited only to the Group Captain level of officer who is connected with that particular establishment and, if so, can't this system be made more comprehensive?

Lastly, I would like to ask about the compensation, if any, given to the trainee pilots, to their dependants, who are killed in such accidents. Is it a fact or not that at present the rules do not permit anything except an ex-gratia payment to be made at the discretion of the Government depending on the dependence of their

families, showing that they are financially needy people. There is no insurance cover either for the trainee or for the aircraft. There is no system of accident gratuity or any rules laid down for compensation. If that is so, will the Government kindly look into these matters which have caused great concern among a large number of people whose sons have gone into the Air Force? Please inform us what you propose to do in this matter.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: When I said that Wing Commander Gautam was on a training flight, it is that every pilot of the Air Force has to keep on flying to keep in trim. That is to say, even if he is an ace pilot, he cannot sit back and just remain idle. He must complete a certain amount of flying hours every month to keep in trim Therefore, he was on a routine training flight. That is what I have said.

Secondly, about the safety mechanism, as the hon. Member is aware, we have developed our own jet trainer. I am now talking of the people who are trained to be jet aircraft/bomber pilots. They are trained in the aircraft developed by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. There is the bailing out system available there in that aircraft-I am not too sure about the wireless contact as to at what altitude they can maintain the wireless contact and beyond what altitude they cannot maintain the wireless contact. I shall surely find out about this point that the hon. Member has raised.

The court of inquiry is ordered in all such cases according to the procedure that has been laid down. I am not at present aware at what level the court of inquiry is appointed. But it is a fairly high level court of inquiry and independent of the persons who are or who are likely to be connected with the causes of the accident.

The last point that the hon. Member made was regarding the payment to the families of the late pilots. It is not true that they are not covered by insurance, etc. I would like to give particulars of the benefits that the families of such pilots receive ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am asking about the trainee pilots, not about the regular pilots. I know, for regular pilots, there is a scheme.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This Calling Attention is regarding regular pilots and, therefore, I have the particulars of compensation that is payable to regular pilots. I shall collect the information about the trainee pilots who are sometimes involved in the accidents. I will lay it on the Table of the House. As regards the regular pilots of the Air Force, whenever they are unfortunately involved in accidents, their children are looked after by the Air Force; their wives get the allowance and they get *ex-gratia* payment plus the family pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity, special family pension etc. All those and other things are given.

On the general question of accidents, I have covered it in my own statement that the accidents have been occurring and they have been causing us a great deal of concern. We in the Ministry have also been looking into this matter as to how to control and bring down the rate of these accidents

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether the Government will consider the setting up of any form of high-powered technical inquiry to go into the accidents which result in casualties rather than leaving it to the routine investigations by the officers of the establishment to which the aircraft is attached?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Our Ministry is looking into the matter. In the Defence Ministry, we are assisted by the technical people who are in-charge of these matters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about compensation for training pilots?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I will give the information to the House

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने सिम्पल तरीके और ढंग से मिनिस्टर महोदय ने इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस का तहरीरी जवाब दिया है, यह मामला उतना सिम्पल दिखाई नहीं देता है। ये एक्सिडेंट्स या एयर क्रशिज हाउस के सामने एक बड़ी भयानक तस्वीर पेश करते हैं। एक एक महीने में चार चार एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं, जो कि न सिर्फ़ डिफेंडेंट्स और एयर फ़ोर्स के लिए, बल्कि सारे मुल्क के लिए गहरी चिन्ता का बायस बन गये हैं। हमारे जो होनहार नौजवान एयर फ़ोर्स में भर्ती होते हैं, वे वहां एक मकसद और मिशन को लेकर जाते हैं। बड़े अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनका वह मकसद और मिशन बीच में अधूरा रह जाता है और वे उस को पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। ये एक्सिडेंट्स एयर फ़ोर्स के लिए बड़ा जबदस्त धक्का है और सारे मुलक के लिए एक चिन्ताजनक बात है।

एक लेमैन के तौर पर मैं समझ सकता हूं कि इन एयर क्रैशिज की दो तीन वजूहात हो सकती हैं—या तो ट्रेनी की अपनी गलती हो, या मशीनरी डिफ़ेक्टिव हो, या यह भी हो सकता है कि इंस्ट्रक्टर में कोई नुक्स या कमी हो। मिनिस्टर साहब को इन सब बातों को एक्सप्लेन करना चाहिए था। जब इतने ज्यादा एक्सिडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, एक एक महीने में चार चार एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं और पिछले तीन महीनों में इस किस्म के कई एक्सिडेंट्स हुए हैं, तो मशीनरी के डिफ़ेक्टिव होने और ट्रेनी या इंस्ट्रक्टर की गलती होने के अलावा इसमें सैबोटेज का एलिमेंट भी हो सकता है। क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कभी इस पहलू को एग्जामिन कराने की कोशिश की है या नहीं? आप जानते हैं कि रोजाना सी० आई० ए०, के० जी० बी० और एन्टी नेशनल एलिमेंट्स या फ़िफ्थ कालमिस्ट्स का जिक्र किया जाता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वे हमारे मुल्क से चले गये हैं। इस मुल्क में फिफ्थ कालमिस्ट्स भी रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें सैबोटेज का भी एलिमेंट हो सकता है। क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस पहलू को की एग्जामिन कराने की कोशिश की है?

जैसा कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा है, जब ट्रेनी पायलट मर जाते हैं, तो उनके वारिसान को किसी किस्म की इमदाद नहीं दी जाती है। यह बड़े अफ़सोस की बात है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रेनी पायलट्स और रैगुलर पायलट्स की सर्विस कन्डीशन्ज में इतना फ़र्क क्यों है। दोनों में फ़र्क सिर्फ़ इतना है कि जब पायलट लड़ाई में जाता है, तो दुश्मन के हवाई जहाज उसको चेज करते हैं या उसपर ग्राउन्ड फ़ायर की जाती है। ट्रेनी पायलट्स को पेंशन या ग्रैचुइटी में किसी किस्म की इमदाद नहीं दी जाती है। उनके बूढ़े वालिदैन और मासूम बच्चों का सहारा उठ जाता है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट उन को थोड़ी बहुत ग्रान्ट दे देती है और वह भी डिसक्रेशनरी है। तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो एक्सिस्टिंग रूल्स हैं इनको इमदाद देने के, पायलट्स को, ट्रेनिंग पायलट्स को, इन रूल्स

के अन्दर कोई किसी किस्म की तरमीम करने की सोच रहे हैं या नहीं सोच रहे हैं? गौतम का केस उन्होंने फरमाया, उसकी जो एन्क्वायरी बैठाई गई, उस एन्क्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आज तक नहीं आई। यह बड़ी चिंताजनक बात है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया है :

"Despite all care and attention to detail, some accidents do occur sometimes because of human failures."

Human failures are regrettable, but the defects in the machinery are not excusable at all.

आगे चल कर वह कहते हैं :

"sometimes for reasons beyond control.."

Will the Minister kindly detail those reasons which are beyond control?

जैसा मेरे से पहले इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने फरमाया कि उनके अन्दर मशीनरी वगैरह इस तरह की नहीं है कि जिससे उनका ग्राउन्ड कण्ट्रोल नहीं हो पाता है। मेरा लास्ट क्वेश्चन यह है :

Will the Ministers be able to tell whether constant checking and overhauling is done before an aircraft takes off the ground and it is not allowed to take off unless it is cleared and the clearance is counter-checked?

यह भी प्रोसेस उसके अन्दर एडाप्ट किया जाता है या नहीं? इन बातों का जवाब मन्त्री महोदय बजाहत के साथ दें।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं तो जब एन्क्वायरी होती है तो हर एक चीज की एन्क्वायरी होती है और यह भी देखा जाता है कि इसमें कोई किसी तरह का सैबोटेज का एलीमेंट है या नहीं? यह बात नहीं है कि इसको नजरअन्दाज किया जाता है। और अगर ऐसी कोई बात सामने आती है तो उस पर हम कार्यवाही करते हैं। ऐसी बात हमारे सामने अभी तक आई नहीं है। जहां तक इन्होंने पूछा कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं, इन को कम करने के लिए या इसको रोकने के लिए तो उसके बारे में तो मैंने अपने मुख्य वक्तव्य में काफी विस्तार से बताया कि किस तरह से हमने एयरोनाटिक रिसर्च इंसपेक्शन सर्विस शुरू की है, फिर जो डायरेक्टोरेट हैं मेंटिनेंस इंसपेक्शन का उसको और एयर स्टाफ इंसपेक्शन को भी बढ़ाया है जिससे कि जो भी मेंटिनेंस रेगुलेशंस हैं और जो भी ट्रेनिंग रेगुलेशंस हैं उनमें जहां कहीं भी कोई कमियां या खामियां हैं उनको ठीक किया जा सके। जब जब हमारे ध्यान में कोई बात आती है हम उसे करते हैं। इमदाद के बारे में जो सवाल पूछा है, उसके बारे में मैंने आश्वासन दिया है कि ट्रेनिंग पीरियड में जो इमदाद देते हैं या उनको परिवार के सदस्यों को देते हैं उसके बारे में जितना भी विवरण है वह सब इकट्ठा करके मैं सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): The very fact that that you have admitted a call attention motion on this subject shows that it was a matter of urgent public importance. I regret to say that the hon. Minister has not been able to satisfy us in spite of many questions put to him after his statement.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The call attention motion does not mention specifically about the pilots in service. It is regrettable that the hon. Minister has not been informed by the Department as to what relief benefits are available for the trainee pilots. I hope he would pay attention to this.

I am not quite in agreement with the hon. Minister when he says that he is unable to compare the accident ratio of the Indian Air Force with the Air Forces of countries which have a much larger Air Force than India because that would reveal operational information. When he says that, he admits that accidents are on the increase and that was the call attention motion. He is not able to say what is responsible for this increasing number of accidents. One would normally understand loss of life in a war. But here our trained and experienced pilots are losing their valuable lives in routine flights and the number of accidents is increasing for the past some months. That is a matter of grave concern. I would like to know whether it is due to any defect of the equipment in the aircraft, in the particular type of aircraft that is being used for such flights or whether it is due to improper maintenance of the aircraft or it is due to lack of training of the pilot trainees for handling a particular type of aircraft. Or, is it a case of manufacturing defect? I would like to know about this, Sir. The ratio of accidents in comparison with other countries, seems to be much larger in India. Why should this be so? The Minister stated about the kinds of aircraft used for training purposes etc. I do not know why he cannot say what particular types of aircraft have proved to be accident-prone in the past some months. I would like to know what has been done to improve the manufacture of those types of aircraft. He has indirectly admitted that the facilities provided for maintenance of aircraft and for checking up their operational ability have not been satisfactory so far. That is why I am asking this information. He says, staff has been increased. He says, certain steps have been taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a question.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: This is the question I am asking..

I don't know why you are so impatient with me.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. It is your own view. Don't talk like that. Please ask a question. I am asking you to conclude now. .

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I have seen just now that you gave two chances to one Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Business Advisory Committee has decided that they should not be given more than half-an-hour. It is already half-an-hour.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: You gave two chances to one Member from one party. If you stop, I don't want to ask anything.

MR. SPEAKER. Don't ask anything.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (GWALIOR): Let him reply to the points raised.

श्री बांबुवत धोटे (नागपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, काल अटेंशन जब किया गया तो दो सम्माननीय सदस्यों को जो मौका दिया गया, जो वक्त दिया गया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फैसला हुआ है पहले कि पहले को ज्यादा देना है और बाकी को थोड़ा देना है।

श्री बांबुवत धोटे : यह कहां है ? ऐसा कहीं नहीं है। पहले सदस्यों को ज्यादा वक्त देना और बाकी को थोड़ा देना ऐसा कहीं नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) You said 15 minutes to each Member. You gave 23 minutes to him the other day I wrote to you Therefore, it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee meeting that for this Calling Attention Discussion we have to set aside between 45 minutes to one hour although, Sir the suggestion was made

MR SPEAKER I don't accept

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Let the report of the Business Advisory Committee be examined

MR SPEAKER The decision was, the Speaker should try to see that it finishes in half-an-hour but in exceptional cases not more than 40 minutes

SHRI S M BANERJEE (KANPUR) It was decided that half-an-hour to 45 minutes will be given

MR. SPEAKER I have my bad experience that whatever we discuss in the Committee you do not support that here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) I may say that it was agreed that generally Calling Attention should take about 30 minutes, but in exceptional cases where the matter is important, 40 minutes That was the decision arrived at

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आप शरीफों के ऊपर कमजोर मेम्बरों के ऊपर रोब गांठते हैं दूसरों से नहीं बोलते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप कमजोर नहीं हैं, आप ऐसा नहीं कह सकते।

श्री जाबुवंत धोटे अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सदन में कुछ मेम्बरों की मोनोपली हो गई है—आप इसको इसके बारे में बतला दीजिए? आज तक जो क्वेश्चन डेढ़-डेढ़ घण्टे चला है है और हमने देखा है कि उनके बाद भी चला है। अगर कुछ मेम्बरों की मोनोपली हो गई है तो हम उसका तोड़

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसीलिये इसको बिजनेस-एडवाइजरी कमेटी में रखा गया था कि ज्यादा टाइम न लगे।

श्री जाबुवंत धोटे क्या आप लोगों की शक्लें देख कर [illegible] है (व्यवधान)

अभी हमने कहा कि सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जब बोल रहे थे तो उनको दो बार बोलने का मौका दिया गया। पहली बार बोले उसके बाद फिर आपने बोलने के लिये उनको वक्त दिया. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता को 10 मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दिया।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव जिसका कमजोर समझते हैं उसको दबाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय राव साहब जब भी मैं आप को कहता हूं—यह दूसरी-तीसरी दफा है—आप इसी तरह से रिटार्ट करते हैं-जो मुनासिब नहीं मालूम देता

श्री जाबुवंत धोटे लेकिन जिस तरह से सम्माननीय सदस्य राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह को आपने हटा दिया यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। हमने

[श्री जयवंत घोटे]

यहां पर देखा है कि जिन की आप मोनोपली समझते हैं उनसे आप नहीं बोलते हैं।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेम्बर के लिये अच्छा नहीं लगता है—मैं मेम्बर को कहूं कि आप कन्क्लूड करें और मेम्बर कहें कि आप मेरे साथ इस तरह से करते हैं। मेम्बर कह सकता है कि मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं लेकिन इस तरह से कहने का कोई तरीका नहीं है... (व्यवधान)...आप बैठिये...

श्री जांबुवंत घोट : लेकिन मैं आप से बात कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन मैं आप से अभी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं।

श्री जांबुवंत घोटे : मैं तो बात कर रहा हूं। ऐसा तरीका नहीं होना चाहिये ... (व्यवधान)...काल एटेन्शन में केवल सवाल पूछना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिये तो यह मामले बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आया और यह फैसला किया गया...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ फैसला नहीं हुआ।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I cannot stand this. I walk out.

Shri Birender Singh Rao then left the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not say this, Sir. Kindly do not mislead the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was present at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात वहां नहीं आई? जब यह बात वहां आई तो यह फैसला किया गया कि कोशिश की जाय कि आधा घण्टे में यह खत्म हो जाय...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोशिश करना अलग बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई खास बात हो तो 40 मिनट में खत्म किया जाय।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): It has not been put to the House yet.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हर बात हाउस में रखी जाय? जो बातें आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में होती हैं क्या उनको हाउस में रखें?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What you have said is not correct. Let it be on record. What you have said is not correct. This is misleading.

श्री जांबुवंत घोटे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो मिनट दीजिये। काल-एटेन्शन में जब कन्सर्ण्ड मिनिस्टर जवाब देते हैं तो उसके बाद दो-चार सवालात पूछने चाहियें। इस हाउस में काल-एटेन्शन का जवाब देने के बाद तकरीरें होती हैं। जो सीनियर मेम्बर हैं उनको जितना बोलना होता है उतना बोलते हैं तकरीरें देते हैं उसके बाद भी आप उनको चांस देते हैं और अगर कोई नया मेम्बर कोई बात रखता है तो आप उसको रोकते हैं डांट भी देते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। यह मामला फिर से बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उकर जाना चाहिये मैं भी चाहता हूं ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगाव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाट तो ये रहे है ।

श्री जांबुवंत धोडे : आप मेरी आवाज से घबरा जाते हैं, तो मै क्या करू ।

MR. SPEAKER. We have one hour after the question hour upto the lunch time.

अब हालत यह हो गई है कि लच टाइम भी इसी मे लग जाता है । इसी लिये मैंने उस दिन आप से कहा था कि किसी किसी दिन तो लच टाइम के बाद भी बैठना पड़ जाता है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हाउस को लंच के बाद जिस वक्त बठना चाहिये उसके बजाय तीन बजे बैठते है और एक घण्टा कम हो जाता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप एक बजे खत्म कर दीजिये उसके बाद बैठे ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: At 1 O'clock you can adjourn the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बाद दूसरा काम लेना होता है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let this be cleared up because I was a party present at this much-talked about Business Advisory Committee meeting. Shri Banerjee was also there. It was suggested that we would try to finish the call attention motion discussion in 45 minutes to one hour, if I remember aright.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU No decision was taken,

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your friends.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us have the proceedings of the Business Advisory Committee. Let us examine it. No decision was taken. But what surprises me is....

MR. SPEAKER I will show you the proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Very well—I hope the proceedings are all right.

If you decided to do it within half-an-hour or fortyfive minutes, I would say that you in your wisdom have allowed 23 minutes one day to one member whereas whenever some other members speak, even in the fifth minute the bell rings, in the seventh minute the bell rings. This is very painful Once I said 'double standard'. You did not like it I cannot repeat it. But I ask is this uniform standard?

श्री जांबुवंत धोडे : इसमे एक बात तो हो गई है कि इसमें यूनीफार्म स्टैण्डर्ड नही है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: He will kindly sit down. It has already taken a lot of time.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. member has asked two questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: No question of ruling; you do not accept anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Why cannot we sort it out now?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to because you do not stick to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is your goose.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: He asked whether the accident rate in our air force could be compared with the accident rates in other air forces of the world. I have indicated in the main statement that it is not possible to do so because it is not the practice of the air forces of the world to reveal this information.

In our case, for instance, this year, in 1972, there have been as many as 97 aircraft accidents because of bird hits. This is one thing. In the statement, I have indicated there are some reasons beyond our control. Sometimes when these aircraft are flying at very high speeds particularly at a low level, it is not possible for the crew to see a bird approaching and avoid it by monouvring. 97 aircraft accidents took place only because of one reason I have indicated here.

The second point he made was to imply from the various actions we have taken to reduce the frequency of the accidents, that because actions have been taken it indicated there was some deficiency earlier. This is implied in the statement I made. As the air force is growing and as we meet with accidents, we have been inquiring into them and whenever we have found there was any snag or deficiency, we have removed it. This is a continuous process which we are implementing. Therefore, the possibility of such accidents taking place would become less and less. If you compare the number of training flights in the last ten years with the accident rate, it does not show an upward trend. This also I have indicated. Some hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. members who are rising to read the rules about call attention motions? You are all new members. You must read the rules—of course, it does not look nice if I say you should read the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There should be a Rules Committee meeting. For 2½ years there has been no meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: There was no breach of any rules. Now, Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): I was present on the spot, at the time of the accident. So, I would like to narrate one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of any narration. Nothing will go on record.

आप लोग पढ़ते ही नहीं है कि रूल्स में क्या है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I am sure the whole House is equally shocked as myself to hear the tragic news of the death of a brilliant officer like Wing Commander Gautam. I am also sure that this House will express its deep sense of appreciation for the high sense of courage and deep sense of appreciation for the high sense of courage and nobility of soul that he exhibited in that he tried to save the village—(*Interruption*)—the report is there—and the rural areas, and tried to take the aircraft to some other place. I am also sure that the hon. House will express its feelings of condolence to the bereaved family.

Probably, these accidents are of four types. One, during the test flight for a new aircraft; two, flights for the trainees or training flights; three, routine flights; and four, combat action. About the last one, I do not want to get any answer because I know that any such information may help the enemy or any potential enemy. But in the last sentence of his statement, there are misunderstandings especially when he has said that the current rate of accidents is within the rate of the past 10 years and does not indicate an increasing trend. If that is so, I want to know

from the Government the facts and statistics for the last 10 years, giving information as to how many accidents occurred during test flights with new aircraft, during the training for new pilots, and during the routine flights. I want to know the figures so that we may also judge whether the trend is increasing or decreasing or is stagnant. That is one thing.

Secondly, the hon. Minister said that there are reasons beyond control I want to know what are the reasons beyond control. They can be explained. I think failure of the instrument to contract the ground is one thing. If the aircraft goes up, how to contact it? I want to know whether arrangements for automatic bale-out and contact with the ground have been provided in respect of our aircraft, particularly the new aircraft which are taken out or training and also for routine flights.

I do not want to say why Government cannot try to have pilotless aircraft. I do not know. They are very costly. But I think one important point should be remembered. That is, in the last Lok Sabha, when a similar tragic accident happened in the case of Wing Commander Das, there was a furore in the House, and there was not only a Call Attention motion but a regular motion raised by Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee and there was a long discussion on it. In that discussion, she also pointed out certain lacunae in the process of enquiry is ordered to investigate into the causes of the accident. There was a serious discussion on the subject for a few hours, and in that discussion, it was pointed out to the Government that apart from depending on the regular type of the court of enquiry that is being instituted by the Defence Ministry, some other kind of enquiry should also be held. Some serious questions were raised as regards ignorance and even some kind of intrigues like files being misplaced or not being made available were brought to the notice of the Inquiry Court in that discussion, by Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee and many other Members also, and the Government assured the House that they would take some action.

Shri Indrajit Gupta raised the question of judicial enquiry; I do not know whether personal factors, organisational factors and departmental factors would not come in the way if enquiry is done by those who are now in service. If you are not agreeable to judicial enquiry into such matters, is it possible to have the retired Air Chief or the Deputy Air Chief or the highest technical experts of the Air Force Deptt. constituted into a committee, not to have departmental persons, so that they may actually go into the whole affair and facts to conduct impartial enquiry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Hon. Member is asking for statistics. For the last three years, I have got statistics here but it would be difficult to put it in the order he wants it because in certain cases it is very difficult to determine the cause of accidents. We can certainly say how many accidents took place in test flights, how many in trial flights and how many in routine flights. If the hon. Member wants it we shall supply that information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All this information is relevant to the call attention motion; he should have come prepared with that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister in the last para says that the rate of accident is within the rate of the past ten years and does not show an increasing trend. He has come to the conclusion but he is not ready to provide us the data, so that we can be satisfied about the conclusion.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have, you can give that information. You can supply it to the Member if you have

(Mr. Speaker)

not got it. This call attention motion is about a particular accident.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already indicated in reply to Shri Indrajit Gupta that the training aircraft have facilities of baling out and contacting ground staff and the control tower. About enquiry, I have already indicated that we in the Ministry are looking into this matter. Why does he want retired officers to be inducted....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have said why.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: ....when we have the serving technical officers, highest officers to assist us in looking into this matter along with the officials of the Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to say to Mr. Vajpayee that I have called for the proceedings of the Committee; this Committee meeting was held on 17th November.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Give me an opportunity to clarify; I was also present.

MR. SPEAKER: That Committee recommended that this should be the time to be given to call attention motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was suggested by Mr. Piloo Mody.

MR. SPEAKER: Normally I do not quote their proceedings. I am quoting the relevant portion. The time to be given to the call attention motions should normally be half an hour and in rare cases it may extend upto forty minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): When was the recommendation made?

MR. SPEAKER: This was on 17th November. After that it was put before the House. Many Members were of the view that it took a lot of time and I put it before you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not put it myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Has a single call attention motion been disposed of in half an hour?

MR. SPEAKER: In the beginning when call attention motion was a substitute because of so many other motions, Members were given a chance. Members could not make a speech; they can ask only questions. The rule is still there. They started by seeking clarifications. Now they have started making long speeches. They not only take the whole of the zero hour but sometimes they take the lunch hour also. That was why it was put before the House

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA So, the recommendation was made on the 17th November, ten days back?

MR SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We were not there.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya was there from your party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It was only a suggestion by somebody; it was not a recommendation.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of the time of the House. It is entirely in your hands. You may take 1 or 2 or 3 hours. But after all, we have to go by certain rules and decisions. If you do not abide by them what can I do?

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): If the suggestion is that only 30 minutes should be allowed, no speaker including the first one should be given more than 5 minutes, because some

time has to be given to the minister also.

MR. SPEAKER: Others will accept my request, but not Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sometimes the first speaker takes 30 minutes. Today the first speaker took 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: We have been following this practice that the calling attention plus the formal business of laying papers on the Table etc. will be finished by 1 o'clock and the regular business taken up after lunch. But sometimes the calling attention goes into the lunch hour also.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: There should be a practice that the name of a member should not appear more than once in a week in calling attention motions. There are certain members whose names appear so many times a month and the names of other members do not come up at all.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राव साहब को मैंने नाराज करने के ख्याल से कोई बात नहीं कही थी। वह तो मेरे बहुत पुराने दोस्त हैं इकट्ठा रहे हैं कैबिनट में भी साथ रहे हैं और अन्य अवसर भी उनका मेरा साथ रहा है लेकिन कोई ऐसी बात नहीं हुई। इस मौके पर जो मैंने कहा है उसे उन्हें किसी गलत तरीके से नहीं लेना चाहिए। मैंने तो सिर्फ यही कहा कि जब मैं आप से कहता हूं तो आप फौरन मुझे कह देते है। हर वक्त जब ऐसे वे कहते है तो फिर मुझे भी थोड़ा सा गुस्सा आ गया और आपको भी आ गया। राव साहब को भी उसे भूल जाना चाहिए और मैं भी भूल जाता हूं।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : मैं तो अध्यक्ष जी हमेशा आप का लिहाज करता हूं और हमेशा आप से डर जाता हू इसलिए आप मेरे साथ जैसी सख्ती करते हैं वैसी दूसरों के साथ नहीं करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ऐसी बात नही है। मुझे आप से बचपन का प्यार है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव हालत तो यह है कि 100-100 काल एटेंशन नोटिस देने के बाद कही पूरे सैशन मे एक बार उसमे मेरा नाम आता है और वह भी सबके आखिर मे आकर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय :: मै मैम्बर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह इस तरह से रिटौर्ट न करें।

If you make a submission that you want two minutes more, I never deny it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Is it going to be the procedure in future that only half an hour will be allotted to calling attention motions? If that is the decision, let us be very clear about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not lay a very hard and fast rule. Sometimes we have short notice questions. That business also requires time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Then there are chances of double standard.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do it every time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) अभी उन माननीय सदस्य ने जो डबल स्टैण्डर्ड की बात कही है वह गलत बात है और उसको निकाल देना चाहिए।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय : कहां तक निकालना ? सर्व या तो वह खुद निकले या हाउस से मैं ही निकल जाऊं ।

In such cases, where there is short notice question, it should be the practice that the total time should not exceed what is fixed in both cases. That should be the normal practice.

It should normally be half an hour; in some cases 40 minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There seems to be some misgivings about the way the decision of the BAC has been recorded, because no one on this side of the House agrees that such a decision was taken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Somebody made a suggestion.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Shri Piloo Mody made a suggestion that it should be 40 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been my very sad experience that after something is decided in the BAC, I am let down here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That would never happen.

MR. SPEAKER: I give the discretion in your hands and then you come here and say like this. I am not going to follow any particular practice. I will use my discretion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I suggested that instead of five members, it should be three. Shri Piloo Mody said that the sitting should not erode into the lunch hour. Then you said that it should be for 30 minutes and in extraordinary matters it should be extended to 40 minutes. Our intention is that it should finish before the lunch hour. We stand by that. I was saying that if you give five or seven minutes to each member and the Minister also wants equal time, then it cannot be finished in 30 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: In the case of Shri Birender Singh Rao 30 minutes were already over and there was one more member to ask a question and the Minister to reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Because the luck of ballot has favoured me, Sir you and I are being accused of some kind of a monopoly. I want to make it clear that I am not a monopolist and I do not want to be a monopolist. The monopoly can be handed over either to Shri Birender Singh Rao or Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes I pray that you may kindly give some peace to me. Let us dispose of all these items before we adjourn for lunch.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Report on Mid-term General Election in India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report (Hindi version) on the Mid-term General Elections in India, 1968-69 in the States/Union Territories of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Nagaland and Pondicherry. —Volume II (Statistical). [*Placed in library* see No. LT-3831/72]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh to continue his speech—Carriage by Air Bill. Shall we take it up after lunch?

We now adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2 O' Clock.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there have been 500 jaundice cases in Delhi. The sweepers' strike is one month old now and this is a very serious matter. I want the Government to make a statement on it.

Then, Sir, regarding Balyogeshwar, where Mr. Shambu Nath Misra of the Congress Party has gone to defend him, there is a serious allegation that some Customs official has demanded a bribe of Rs. 1 lakh and there is no statement from the Government yet and we have to collect the information from the Press. This is the fourth day I am raising this matter. Would you be so kind as to ask the Government to make a statement before the House so that we are enlightened on this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Zero-Hour when you could have raised all these matters. Treating any time as Zero-Hour is not proper. What you have said has gone on record. I will not allow any other person.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. Nothing will go on record if anybody speaks without my permission.

Dr. Karan Singh.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi):*

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna).*

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur).*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to waste the time. This is a very bad precedent. He has also spoken and I would also request him in future not to do it. But II will not allow any other person. Whatever he has spoken, it hag gone on record and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he has taken note of it.

Dr. Karan Singh

14.07 hrs.

CARRIAGE BY AIR BILL—*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): As I was beginnig to explain yesterday, the whole network of international air services is governed by a complex system of bilateral and multilateral agreements. The first major international agreement was the Warsaw Convention which was signed in 1929 and we, in India, incorporated the provisions of the Warsaw Convention by the Indian Carriage by Air Act of 1934. The present Bill which I am bringing forward is an amendment of that Act and the main reason is that in 1963 there was an international conference at The Hague and this conference at The Hague adopted an agreement known as Hague Protocol which revised and improved upon the Warsaw agreement.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Was India a party to that?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Now, India is going to become a party to this Hague Protocol. It has already been ratified by as many as 65 countries and we feel that it is in our interests and in the interests of our national carrier that we should also incorporate the provisions of the The Hague Protocol....

*Not recorded.

SHRI H M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Why did you wait for ten years?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Because it was open for the countries and they could sign when they liked.

The three major features of the Hague Protocol are (1) the simplication in the documents of carriage No 2—and perhaps more important is that the liability of the carrier is raised from the equivalent of Rs 62,500 per passenger to Rs 1,25,000 per passenger In other words, it is doubled from 1,25,000 gold francs to 2,50,000 gold francs The point is that because air transport has become really more common now and a large number of people are travelling by air, it is necessary that the liability should also be raised. This Bill seeks to incorporate the improvements which have been effected over the Warsaw Convention

The second point that I would like to point out is that the Warsaw Convention will remain in force with those countries which have not ratified the Hague Protocol In other words, as the hon. Members will see from the two Schedules to this Bill, the First Schedule is the Rules which will be operative when there is an agreement with a country which is only a signatory to the Warsaw Convention and not to the Hague Protocol, and the second set of rules are applicable to those countries which have ratified the Hague Protocol As I mentioned, 65 countries have already ratified it and many more countries are expect- improve, and with these words, I coned to do so in the near future

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is broadly to give force to these new provisions that this Bill has been introduced,

I commend it for the acceptance of the honourable House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): With the increased liability will you increase the fare also?

DR KARAN SINGH: It has nothing to do with the fares.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) Sir, I rise to support this Bill. In this connection I would like to say that even though the Warsaw Convention was held in 1929 and the provisions of the said Convention were amended by the Hague Protocol in 1955, we find that it has taken 17 years for the Government to introduce this Bill in this House I would therefore like to know from the Hon Minister the causes for this delay.

Sir, the present Bill has provided that claims can be filed in a court of law Now, if a case is filed in the lower court then from there it will go to the High Court and from there finally to the Supreme Court In this process, before a final decision in a case is taken a period of 5 to 10 years will elapse. I would therefore urge upon the Hon. Minister to consider whether instead of cases being initiated from the lower courts, they could start from the High Court so that the time taken for the disposal of such cases is minimised.

Sir, though not directly arising out of this Bill, I would also like to know whether as a result of this Bill the position of the Calcutta Air port will improve, and with those words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got only one or two points to make on this Bill.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

There is no provision in the Bill about a new phenomenon which has arisen in the international air traffic, that is, about hijacking of planes, which is spreading from one country to another and it has affected us also.

What happens to the passengers, cargo and other things? This should be specifically mentioned in this Bill. Sir, neither the Hague Protocol nor the Geneva Convention envisages such a situation. When we make a Bill, I feel, this should be mentioned.

Sir, the second point that I wish to make is this. Various buses are engaged by the air companies. The Bill specifically mentions that only cargo and passengers carried by the air-carriers will have the security under the law. But I would like to know one thing. What happens to the passengers and to the cargo in the buses? The moment the person gets into the car and checks his luggage and enters the bus, his security is the concern and responsibility of the company concerned. That should also be a part of this law. Then only those passengers will get the security and the cargo carried by the bus will get the same security as the passengers and cargo going actually by the aircraft carrier.

So, I hope, the hon. Minister will kindly take these two points into consideration.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on The Carriage by Air Bill, 1972.

Sir, the Hague Protocol was opened for signature on 28th September, 1955 and the Protocol came into force on 1st August, 1963 after the ratification by the required number of States. Only now the Government have brought forward this Bill which gives effect to the Warsaw Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for this inordinate delay of nine years in bringing forward this measure.

I came across a news report in which the President of our country has expressed the view that the arrears of cases before our Courts are so large in number that it may take many years for clearing these arrears. In fact, there are thousands of labour disputes before our Courts, which should be dsposed of expeditiously in the interest of labour welfare. The President has proposed that separate courts may be set up for hearing labour cases and such other disputes, which will also pave the way for clearing thousands of civil and criminal cases. In addition, he has felt that for quick disposal of constitutional cases some way must also be found out. Here, in this Bill Clause 7(2) empowers the High Court to make rules of procedure providing for all matters which may be expedient to enable the disposal of suits against High Contracting Parties. I do not understand why the High Court should be empowered to make rules of procedure.

These suits will involve foreigners. In view of the delay involved in the disposal of such cases the foreigners may be asked to come here frequently. Naturally, they will get a wrong impression about our processes of justice which consume a long time. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

Sir, one of the major amendments effected by the Hague Protocol is simplification of the documents of carriage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the documents of carriage of I.A.C. and Air India relating to transportation of goods within the country will also be simplified.

The liability of the air carrier has been raised from 1,25,000 gold francs per passenger to 2,50,000 gold francs. I am afraid that the carriers, as a result of this increase, may have to pay more insurance premia which in

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

turn may affect the air freight. The air company may insure the planes for a larger sum and the premium for this will be substantial. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this will not lead to increase in air freight. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the carrier should discharge its liability only in foreign currency. I raise this question because of our slender foreign exchange resources. I do not know whether this carrier's liability has been doubled for inland traffic also. In the objects and reasons it is mentioned that when an accident occurring during international carriage by air causes damage to a passenger or a shipper of cargo, there is presumption of liability of the carrier. That is why I want to know what will be the position if an accident occurs during internal carriage of goods.

Before I conclude I would also refer to the provision in the Bill giving power to apply the rules contained in the Warsaw Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol also to non-international carriages subject to exceptions, adaptations and modifications. I think that the provisions of the Bill will be made applicable to internal carriages also. I raise this question because it has been mentioned here as 'non-international carriages'. If it has been mentioned that the rules would apply to 'internal traffic' also, I would not have raised this question. I request the hon. Minister to clarify this point also in his reply to the debate.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य (कासगंज) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो विमान वहन विधेयक पेश किया गया है, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया इसकी फर्स्ट मीटिंग अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वारसा में हुई और दूसरी मीटिंग सन् 1955 में बताई तो वह 17 वर्ष के बाद जो आज पेश हो रहा है यह हमारे मंत्रालय की उदासीनता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं चार बातों पर अपने सुझाव पेश करूंगा। पहला सुझाव यह है कि इस विधेयक के लाने का मंशा यही है कि यात्री का विदेश जाने वाला सामान या अन्य सामान अगर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होता है तो उस के सम्बन्ध में जो योजना है उस पर इस में प्रकाश डाला गया है तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इस का मेन कारण यह है कि हमारे पास में ऐसे विमान हैं जिन विमानों का विकसित देशों में आज कोई उपयोग नहीं होता जैसे एवरो है, डेकोटा है, तो उस में सुधार होना चाहिये। दूसरी बात—मंत्री महोदय ने उद्देश्य और कारणों में यह कहा कि विमान द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के दौरान किसी प्रकार के सामान या यात्री की किसी दुर्घटना से क्षति होती है तो वाहक उत्तरदायी होगा, इस में तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन इसके साथ में उन्होंने थोड़ा सा और बढ़ाया है और वह यह है कि तब वाहक का कोई उत्तरदायित्व नहीं होगा, जब वह यह साबित कर दे कि उस ने दुर्घटना से बचने के सभी संभव उपाय किए हैं या ऐसे उपाय करने के लिए उसे वे चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं हुई थीं जो होनी चाहिए थीं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो इस में जोड़ा गया है यह ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस प्रकार के जो मुआवजे दिये जाते हैं दुर्घटना होने के बाद तो उसका जैसा मुझे अभी तक ज्ञात है 80 रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से मुआवजा दिया जाता है। तो यह आपका कौन सा आपदधर्म है? मेन लीजिए कि किसी का

सामान जाता है उसने सोने से बनी वस्तु या कीमती वस्तु रखी हुई है या और कोई कीमती चीज रखी हुई है, मेरा तात्पर्य है कि कोई भी बहुमूल्य चीज हो सकती है तो किलो के हिसाब से उसका मुआवजा देने का क्या मापदण्ड है? मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। सन् 1972 की बात है जब इसी हाउस के एक माननीय सदस्य दिल्ली से इन्दौर के लिए आया कर रहे थे। उनकी पेटी हवाई जहाज में रह गई और गुम हो गई। जब उन्होंने 1100 रुपये का क्लेम किया तो आपके विभाग ने केवल 600 रुपये अपने फारमूले से उन्हें अदा करने को कहा जब कि उसके अन्दर उनका नकद कैश भी था और बताया गया कि तीन घड़िया भी उसमे थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कोई भी घड़ी डेढ़ सौ या मिनिमम सवा सौ रुपये से कम में आज नहीं आती। उनका जो क्लेम स्वीकार किया गया वह 600 रुपये का स्वीकार किया गया। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उसकी भी जानकारी करे कि यह मामला आखिर क्या है?

तीसरी बात यह है कि आपने प्रत्येक यात्री के लिए यह रकम जो निर्धारित की है 1 लाख 25 हजार की, यह अधिक से अधिक सीमा तो आपने बताई है लेकिन मैं चाहता हू कि मिनिमम सीमा भी आप बताए। इतना ही कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद अदा करता हूं।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, several points have been raised. One is this question which several Members have raised, namely, why is it that it has taken so long for us to bring forward this legislation This now protocol came into effect in 1965, and we were waiting to see how the international community would react to this because, as I said earlier, the value of these multilateral agreements depends to a large extent upon how widely they are accepted. We have been considering this for some time. In fact, it has been on the anvil for a year or so, and when we found that sufficient number of people had accepted this new protocol, we have come forward with this legislation.

The question of the court cases has also been raised Under article 28 of the Warsaw Convention, the venue of the trial is left to the ordinary law of the land. I do not think, or rather, at least I hope that the number of accidents will not be sufficient to warrant a special court for this purpose In fact, our hope is that this sort of unhappy episodes will be very few and far between. Therefore, I think that the normal law of the land is quite competent to deal with these things.

One hon. Member wondered about the question whether this was to be paid in foreign exchange. I think that if he will please refer to clause 6, he will find that it makes it clear that "any sum francs mentioned for the purpose of any action be converted into rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date" of the accident So, this francs is only an international measure, and every country will convert it into its own currency as and when necessary

One hon. Member, Shri Maha Deepak Singh Shakya, mentioned the fact that we have old planes. It is true that we are a poor, developing country, and we cannot afford the luxury of throwing all our old planes

[Dr. Karan Singh.]

away immediately and buying new ones. But our safety record, particularly of our international carrier, Air India, compares very favourably with the safety record of any other international airlines in the world. Even in the Indian Airlines, if you consider the huge expenditure on its operation, and the fact that it operates almost on a hundred routes, and there are literally hundreds of flights every day, generally our safety factor can be considered to be good. One should not speak toe much about this because there is an old superstition that you should not stress the safety of your planes, but nevertheless, the fact is that our safety record is quite good.

The hon Member from West Bengal mentioned the Calcutta airport I have spoken about the Calcutta airport on many occasions. This Bill is not directly connected with that problem But as he has raised the point, I may say that, as I have said earlier, we are bending all efforts to see that the Calcutta airport regains the position that it once had. As for as we are concerned, we have put up a structure and we have invested almost Rs. 3 crores upon that airport We are redoing the domestic terminal and are building an airport hotel in Calcutta at a cost of over a crore of rupees. International traffic will take sometime to build up, and I am hopeful that it will come up soon.

Two points have been raised with which I shall deal, before I sit down One is the question of insurance. It is open to anybody to insure himself in addition to this sum For example, if a passenger has taken out an insurance policy of a crore of rupees with an insurance company, that will be payable to him in addition to this. In fact, this is really the minimum that the company will have to pay. Above that, if there is any special agreement or special insurance, it can be done.

As far as the insurance premium is concerned, I do not think that this will involve an additional premium payment as far as Air India is concerned.

One other point before I sit down. It was about hijacking that was mentioned. It is a very valid point, because hijacking is becoming an international menace. However, this particular Hague Protocol does not deal with hijacking. Efforts are in progress in various international forums to devise a proper mechanism to deal with hijacking. We are participating very actively in these efforts. Our representatives have attended conferences, and as and when legislation broadly acceptable to the international community becomes available, I certainly hope to bring it before the House as soon as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

> "That the Bill to give effect to the Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air signed at Warsaw on the 12th day of October, 1929 and to the said Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol on the 28th day of September, 1955 and to make provision for applying the rules contained in the said Convention in its original form and in the amended form (subject to exceptions, adaptations and modifications) to non-international carriage by air and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments I shall put all the clauses together. The question is

> "That clauses 2 to 9, Schedules I and II, clause 1, the En-

acting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 9, Schedules I and II, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. KARAN SINGH: With your permission, I want to refer to this point. He mentioned the question of bulk payment of compensation. It is very difficult; if somebody loses a suit-case and he says he had watches, clocks, gold, jewellery, etc. in that, how is it possible for any airline to take unlimited responsibility of that nature? Anybody who travels should enter into separate agreement with the insurance company against the losses, that is my suggestion. The airlines will have to go by this sort of the rule of the thumb. Otherwise there will be no end to claims.

I move·

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed'

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWELFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1972".

The Indian society is a multi-linguistic society. The framers of our Constitution rightly felt the need for incorporating in our Constitution a Comprehensive scheme for giving necessary protection to the linguistic minorities so that they develop a sense of security and are in a position to conserve and develop their own script and language. Articles 29, 30, 347, 350 and 350A of the Constitution have a direct bearing on the safeguards for the linguistic minorities. The last article was introduced into the Constitution to give further safeguards to the linguistic minorities in the matter of instructions in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups in the light of recommendations made by the States Reorganisation Commission.

From time to time decisions have been taken at the national level and specially in the meetings of the Chief Ministers and the Central Ministers held in August 1961 to evolve specific schemes for safeguarding the interest of linguistic minorities in the matter of educational and administrative facilities. As a result of these decisions a scheme of safeguards has emerged and it is the duty of every State Government and the Union Territory Administration to make administrative arrangements for implementing the scheme.

In accordance with Article 350B of the Constitution, the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was set up in 1957. The main functions of the Commissioner are to investigate in accordance with the provisions of Article 350B(2) all matters relating to safeguards provided for linguistic minorities and to report to President upon these matters at such intervals as the President may direct. The Commissioner prepares annual reports regarding implementation of Constitutional safeguards as also safeguards agreed to at the national level for the linguistic minorities. The Commissioner also receives complaints from the linguistic minorities and takes up the matter with the concerned State Governments for remedial action. However, the Commissioner is not

(Shri F. H. Mohsin.)

an executive agency and the main responsibility for implementing the agreed safeguards is that of State Governments. The reports of the Commissioner are welcome in as much as they give an accurate and impartial account of the position of facilities that have been assured to be provided to the linguistic minorities. As the deficiencies in this regard are highlighted in the report State-wise, these have been of great help to the State Governments and enable them to devise ways and means to solve the problems of linguistic minorities to their satisfaction.

Up till now 12 reports have been laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament. The Twelfth Report has been placed on the Table of the House on 12th April, 1972. With a view to discussing this report, I move this motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Twelfth Report of he Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1972."

There are substitute motions. I am calling the names. If they are present, they can move it. Mr. Frank Anthony—absent. Shri Tridib Chaudhuri—absent. Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April 1972, notes with regret that the Government has been absolutely ineffective to check regional linguistic chauvinism and indeed has encouraged its growth resulting in encouragement to dangerous tendencies inimical of national integration."(3)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu—absent. Shri Bhogendra Jha—absent. Shri Samar Guha—absent. Shri Deb.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Sir, today we are discussing the Twelfth Repor of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. In this repost itself, a chapter is given on how the linguistic minorities can be well safeguarded. It was given in the Constitution itself. The States Reorganisaion Commission based on language was formed in 1954. The report of that Commisaion was discussed in this House in 1956 and it was suggested that article 350 should be amended into 350A and 350B. That was also done by the Constitution (Seventh) Amendment Act, 1956. If one goes through all this, it may appear that everything is being done to safeguard the interests of linguistic minorities. But in actual practice, it was not done at all. In this twelfth report, it is stated that most of the State Governments are not implementing the directions of the Constitution or the recommendations which have been agreed to in the State Chief Ministers' Conference or the particular provision which was embodied in the Central Government Memorandum of 1956. It is a very sad affair. That is why I submit that the problem of language is not so simple, which can be brushed aside as a minor issue. Up till now this Government is treating this as a minor issue. The problem of languages is connected with culture, psychological make-up and so many other factors of human existence. Keeping in view all these factors one must approach this problem. Every one of us should examine how far the spirit is being implemented to safeguard the interests of the different linguistic minorities living in India.

The report gives instances in State after State. In Assam, for a long time the Manipuri-Manipuri speaking people have been demanding that their mother tongue should be

the medium of instruction upto the primary stage. The Commission also agreed, but the Assam Government has turned it down. Quite a large number of Dimasa speaking tribal people demanded that their language should be the medium of instruction up to the primary stage, but that is not being considered by the Assam Government. In Bihar also, it is said that Santhali speakers who sought instruction through their mother tongue were deliberately refused admission in the schools and as a result, these people have to learn either through Bengali or Hindi medium. But the decision says that if in any one school 40 students speak the same language or 10 students in a class require it, then the medium of instruction should be their mother tongue. In this case it is flouted.

In the case of Madhya Pradesh what the report says is very interesting. It says that because the tribal dialects have not been developed, so the question does not arise. It is strange. Is it not the duty of the government to develop their dialects into written languages and to give them education through the mother tongue? Yet, it is being neglected by our government.

Coming to Tripura, the report says at page 79:

> "The Commissioner visited the Lok Shikshalaya Senior Basic School, Champaknagar, during her visit to Tripura in March, 1976. It was found that the majority of the pupils there were tribals but without any facilities for studying through their mother-tongue or even facilities for explaining the lessons to them in their mother-tongue. This point was also brought to the notice of the Chief Minister by the Commissioner. The Chief Minister said that it was not possible to make arrangements for instruction through the mother-tongue as the number of languages/dialects spoken in Tripura were too many."

That is not the correct picture. There are hundreds of primary schools where there are cent per cent tribal students speaking one dialect, namely, the Tripura dialect. So, the Commissioner was not given a correct report by the Chief Minister.

So, it is not a question of different dialects. People speaking different languages are concentrated in a particular (*consolidated*) area or areas. So, education can be given in their mother tongue. The Minister says that the responsibility for the development of a particular language and to give children facilities for education through the mother tongue is the responsibility of the State government. But Tripura was under the Centre for a very long time. They have not done anything in the matter.

In Manipur there are many dialects, many tribal languages. But the Manipur Government did not recognise them at all. Nothing at all was done by them. The Centre also did not do anything The Manipuri language is a developed language and it is being taught up to the college level. It is a written language. What prevents the Centre from including Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution? Still, they have not recognised it.

What have you done about the Nepali language, which is a written language? It is a developed language which Nepal uses for running its administration. We have a sizable number of Nepalis living in West Bengal and Assam. What prevents the Government from including it in the Eighth Schedule? Is this the way to treat minority languages? That is why I said in the beginning that the linguistic problem is not so simple. It is a very important problem which involves the culture, the traditions, the mental make-up and the psychology of the people Everything depends on it. If you do not develop them, then the unity of the different nationalities, cannot be

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

developed. It is in this view that we have to look at this problem.

Take the case of Maharashtra. There also the picture is very gloomy. It is alleged that in Amraoti a Urdu high school hostel building was converted into a training institute for women. As a result of this, the Urdu-speaking students suffered. Why should a minority institution be converted into a training college? This prevents the Urdu-speaking people from learning in their mother tongue. Why can the Centre not intervene and rectify such things? I do not think the Central Government is so powerless. If the President wants, he can take over the administration of a State, and it has been done in the case of many States. Why do you not take over those State administrations which do not give proper treatment to the minoriy languages? Because you do not want to tackle this problem in a correct way.

Let us come to the question of language problem. What has actually happened in Assam very recently? Is it only due to the fault of the Assam Government? Has not the Central Government any share in that? It is the Government of India which is dealing lightly with the language problem They wanted to avoid the language problem whenever it arose. One day, I was very surprised to learn in the papers that our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said, it is a matter for the Assam Government to deal with their language problem. Can it be a problem of the State Government alone? It is the problem of the Central Government. Now, the vested interests either in Assam or in the Central Government are engaging one group of linguistic people against another group, creating blood-sheds.

I am not going to narrate all the stories, what has actually happened there. I am concerned with the principle itself. Damage has been done there and the sense of insecurity amongst the minority people, particularly, the Bengali-speaking people, is prevailing throughout Assam. Only a few days ago, I got a letter as to what atrocities are being committed here even today. May I read it out:

> "On the 15th November, a fresh disturbance started in Dibrugarh area, this time in our area. Our entire area was ransacked for 4 hours. The Assam Police Battalion took the active part—they were followed by groups of miscreants. Every house in our entire area was attacked. My own house was attacked at about 7-30 p.m. I rang up police for help from 5 p.m. onward but instead of helping me, they attacked my house. They broke open the front wooden door We fled away. Our telephone, electric fans, glass almirah, beds and all the articles they could lay hands on were smashed and destroyed. The loss is estimated at Rs. 2500 in the minimum. As I have to leave Dibrugarh immediately with my family, Hashi and Jharna, I could not make full enquiry as to damage actually done.
>
> Police arrested our boys You may be shocked to know that Kishore Babu, Jitu, Makhi, his son, Gour Babu's son, all the three sons of Jogesh Chakrabarty, two sons of Mukunda Kaka, Tuni and his nephews have been arrested. Situation is very tense. Arson and stabbing are taking place...."

Such things are being done even today. Is it not the duty of the Central Government to provide security to all those people and do something about it? All these atrocities are being committed there. Only a part of it appears in the papers. Most of the things remain unknown. That is why we demand that immediately a Parliamentary Committee should be set up to go into the question and to find out what actually has taken place in Assam during these language riots All the Opposition parties should be

represented in that Parliamentary Committee. The delegation should be sent by this House itself, during this session itself, and let the people know what actually is taking place there.

On the question of language, in principle, the policy of our party is absolutely clear. It has been our policy that it is the right of every child to have education in mother-tongue upto the highest level, including the university stage The Bengali-speaking population in Assam or for that matter other minority groups have a right to have education in their mother-tongue upto the highest level. In the Assam Assembly, it was agreed to. Now, it exists upto higher secondary stage. In Cachar district, the medium of instruction is Bengali. That is there If we can have Bengali as a medium of instruction upto Higher Secondary, why should not we extend it upto the university level? It must be. Now they have suggested that a separate university for the Bengali-speaking people in Cachar area should be constituted. This cannot be the solution. What will happen to those Bengalis who are living outside Cachar district, those who are living in Assam-Brahmaputra valley where the Bengali people are in absolute minority? There are other tribal people also. That is why, we say that, not only in Assam, but throughout India, where any sizable population is there, they should be given education through their mother-tongue upto the university level. That is why our party has suggested that even if in some areas there are sizable populations, the administrative language in that area should be their mother-tongue. Of course, Assamese should be the regional language in Assam, but Bengali also should be the administrative language in certain parts, particularly in Cachar district.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) rose—

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May we seek your indulgence? We were told that this would not come up before half-past three Two hours were given for moving Substitute Motions. I have my Motion No. 1, which I want to move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; the previous item was over sooner than expected. I allow Shri Frank Anthony to move his motion.

Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri, would you also like to move your Substitute Motion?

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Yes, Sir.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1972, notes with regret that the Government has failed—

(a) to prevent, and indeed has often encouraged, the growing linguistic-*cum-regional* chauvinism resulting in increasing discrimination against and indeed, often oppression of the linguistic minorities; and

(b) to prevent, and indeed has often encouraged, the growing 'Sons of the Soil' movements, resulting in dual citizenship and discrimination against, and often oppression of, linguistic minorities." (1)"

SHRI TRIBID CHAUDHURI: I beg to move:

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House, having considered the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1972, is of the opinion that the Government has not only failed to secure the linguistic and cultural freedom of the linguistic minorities in different States under articles 350, 350A and 350B of the Constitution, it has also failed even to safeguard the elementary citizenship rights for them as evidenced in the recent language riots in the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam and recommends that in order to remove the language question in different States from the orbit of all controversies, a High Powered all-Parties Committee, composed of representatives of different parties in the two Houses of Parliament, be constituted by the Government in order to come to an agreement over the question of securing the just rights of all linguistic minorities in all States and make specific recommendations to the President to that end" (2)

श्रीमति सुभद्रा जोशी (चादनी चौक)

सभापति महोदय, आज जो लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है जब हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं तब सब से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात पर दिलाना चाहती हू कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आजादी के आये हुए इतने वर्ष हो गये तब भी अभी तक जितना ध्यान इस सवाल की तरफ जाना चाहिये था उतना दिया नहीं गया है। लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज की रिपोर्ट बार बार सदन के सामने पेश होती है और शायद यह बारहवीं रिपोर्ट है।

बार बार कहा जाता है हमारे सामने कि लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज कमिश्नर ने जो सिफारिशे की वह स्टेट्स के सामने भेजी गई। पर मैं सोचती हू कि कभी हमारी होम मनिस्टरी को यह जायजा लेना चाहिये कि रिपोर्टस मे जितनी सिफारिशे की गई, उन मे से कितनी मानी गई, कितनी पर अमल हुआ और कितनी पर अमल नही हुआ। अगर इसी तरह से दिक्कतें बनी रही तो जैसा रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है कि एक दफ्तर से पाच दफ्तर बना दिये गये, मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि अगर अभी तक 12 शिकायतें थी तो पाच दफ्तरो मे शिकायतें 60 जरूर हो जाएगी और उनको हल करने का कोई तरीका निकलने वाला नही है।

मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि इतने विशाल विषय पर चाहे वह लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज का सवाल हो चाहे भाषा का सवाल हो, सेंटर मे कोई सवाल एजकेशन मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखता है और कोई होम मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखता है, लेकिन जब वह स्टेट्स मे पहुचता है तो वह किसी भी मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता और कोई उन का हाल पूछने वाला नही है, कोई उनके इम्पिलमैंटेशन को देखने वाला नही है। मैं सोचती हू कि ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिये कि सेंटर मे भी किसी खास मंत्री पर इस बात का खास उत्तरदायित्व डाला जाये और इसी तरह से स्टेट्स मे भी हो कि कोई मंत्री लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज के सभी सवालों की देख रेख करने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ले। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं समझती हूं कि माइनारिटीज के कामों की

तरफ कुछ कदम बढाया जा सकता है, नहीं तो जैसे आज तक इतनी सिफारिशें हुई, और सिफारिशें हो जायेंगी, लेकिन जैसा रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है, कितने ही प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जहा पर मुश्किलात वैसी की वैसी बनी हुई है और हल होने की तरफ हमारा कदम आगे नही बढ रहा है, उसी तरह से आगे भी होगा ।

अभी हमारे एक साथी ने आपके सामने असम के सवाल को पेश किया जहा मामला बहुत बिगड गया है । हो सकता है कि मामला बहुत बिगड़ गया हो, पर दिलो मे परेशानी और नाराजगी सिर्फ हमारे असम के लोगो मे या बगाल के लोगो मे ही नही है, सभी जगह असन्तोष है, और उसका हल यह होना चाहिए कि सेटर मे भी और स्टेट्स मे भी यह काम किसी मिनिस्टर को खुद अपने ऊपर लेना चाहिये । तभी हम इस तरफ आगे बढ़ सकेंगे क्योकि स्टेट्स मे कोई भी इसको प्रायारिटी देने वाला नही है, इसको मत्री महोदय खुद जानते हैं ।

दूसरी बात मैं आप के सामने यह रखना चाहती हू कि लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटी का सवाल और भाषाओ का सवाल इस कमीशन के सामने जरूर है पर जो सरकार की या होम मिनिस्ट्री की रिक्रूटिंग पालिसी है कि नौकरिया किसको देनी हैं और कैसे देनी हैं, इस सवाल का उस सवाल के साथ गहरा सम्बन्ध है । हो सकता है कि यह सम्बन्ध इस कमिशन के जरिडिक्शन मे न हो, इसलिये इसकी चर्चा

[illegible] रिपोर्ट में नहीं की है, पर मंत्री महोदय को यह भी देखना चाहिये और सदन को देखना चाहिये कि अगर आप कही कोई भाषा पढने की सहूलियत दे भी देगे, हालाकि मैं उसकी चर्चा बाद मे करूगी, अगर स्कूल और यूनिवर्सिटी मे किसी भाषा को पढ़ा भी देंगे मगर माइनारिटी के लोगो को नौकरियो मे जगह नही मिलेगी तो पढ कर उन का कोई फायदा नही होगा । और लोग बेरोजगार हो जायेगे तथा जो थोडा बहुत रोजगार करने का तरीका उनके सामने रहेगा वह भी उन से छूट जायेगा । इसलिये सिर्फ यही न हो कि आप उनके पढने लिखने का इन्तजाम करे, उन को नौकरियो मे भी ठीक हिस्सा मिले इसका इन्तजाम भी होम मिनिस्ट्री को करना चाहिये और उसकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्द गाव): वह काफी कर रहे है ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी यह आपका ख्याल होगा मेरा ख्याल नही है । इसलिए इस बात का भी होम मिनिस्ट्री को भी ख्याल करना चाहिए चाहे यह कमीशन के जूरिस्डिक्शन मे हो या न हो ।

मैं एक बात का जिक्र और करना चाहती हू । यहा बहुत सी भाषाओ के साथ व्यवहार ठीक से नही होता । उदाहरण के तौर पर में उर्दू की मिसाल रखना चाहती हूं मन्त्री महोदय के सामने । जैसा लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज की भी रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है, उर्दू का एक खास स्थान है । भले ही वह स्थान गिनती के लिहाज से न हो लेकिन

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

उर्दू की एक एतिहासिक जगह है। उर्दू हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा है, इसमे किसी को कोई सन्देह नही, बल्कि मे तो कहूगी कि अगर ओरिजिन देखा जाये तो उर्दू ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा है, फिर भी उसके साथ खास दुर्व्यवहार होता है। आज एसे कुछ लोग है जो यह कहते हैं कि सस्कृत हमारी मदर टग है या सस्कृत मे हम परिचित है, पर उसके लिए खास यत्न किया जाता है, उसकी खास तौर से चर्चा की जाती है और कई जगहो मे उसको कम्पलसरी भाषा का रूप दे दिया जाता है, उसके लिए यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने की बात होती है, मगर उर्दू के लिए, जो कई करोड़ लोगो की भाषा है, जितने कदम बढाने चाहिए, उसका बढ़ाना तो अलग रहा, उसको जीवित रखने के लिए भी जो यत्न किये जाने चाहिए, मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि वह नहीं किये जाते। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि बहुत से लोग भाषा को रिलिजन के साथ जोडते है। इस तरह से उर्दू के बारे मे कई लोग ऐसी बाते कह दिया करते हैं जैसे उर्दू मुसलमानो की भाषा है और हिन्दी और सस्कृत हिन्दुओ की भाषा है। बदकिस्मती से कुछ अल्पसंख्यक लोग भी ऐसा समझने लगे है, मुसलमान भाई भी ऐसे है जिन की अप्रोच यही हो गई है कि उर्दू उन की भाषा है और हिन्दी या सस्कृत दूसरे मजहब वालो की भाषा है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इन दोनो चीजो को साथ जोडने का अन्याय नही करना चाहिए। लेकिन फिर भी उसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए और अगर किसी मजहब वालो की भाषा समझी जाए तो और भी ज्यादा वजह है कि उसकी देखभाल और अच्छी तरह से की जाए। पजाब मे हम लोगो ने देखा कि सिखो के साथ भी एक भाषा को जोड़ दिया गया था और वह बहुत बडा अन्याय था। पजाब मे हिन्दी और पजाबी का भी यही हाल किया गया है। । वहा मजहब के साथ भाषा को जोडने वाले फिरकापरस्त लोगो न जो हाल किया और उसको ऐसी शक्ल दे दी कि जैसी पजाबी सिखो की भाषा हो और हिन्दी वहा पर केवल हिन्दुओ की भाषा हो पजाब की रहने वाली मै हू और दूसरे भी जो पजाब के रहने वाले लोग है वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते है कि पजाब के लोगो का हिन्दी के साथ कभी परिचय नही हुआ, हिन्दी की जानकारी उनको नहीं हुई पजाब के लोग लिखने के काम मे तो उर्दू को लाते थे और उसको जानते थे और बोलने के काम मे पजाबी लाते थे। वहा बोलने की भाषा पजाबी थी और लिखने की भाषा उर्दू ज्यादातर। हिन्दी वहा के लोग नही जानते थ । हम लोग वहा पर हिन्दी इसलिए जानते थे कि लडकियो को आर्य समाज के स्कूलो मे पढाया जाता था और वहा हिन्दी चलती थी। हमारे घरो मे भाईयो को हिन्दी नही आती थी। फिर मजहब के साथ भाषा को जोड दिया गया तो वहा पर जो फिरकापरस्त हिन्दू थे वे भी कहने लग गये कि पंजाबी सिखों की भाषा है और इसके साथ साथ जो फिरकापरस्त सिख थे वे भी कहने लग गये कि पंजाबी हमारी भाषा हो गई और है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि अमृतसर जैसी जगहों में लोग लिखने लग गए कि हमारी भाषा हिन्दी है और हमारा पंजाबी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। फिर भी पंजाबी किसी रिवेंज से तो सम्बन्धित थी और इस वास्ते वह बच गई और उसका

कुछ हिस्सा और ठिकाना बच गया। लेकिन उर्दू का ठिकाना नही बचा। और उसके साथ जो सलूक होना चाहिए था नही हुआ। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो उर्दू जानते थे उनको भी जबरदस्ती यह कहना पड़ा और जो उर्दू नही जानते थे उनको भी जबर्दस्ती जगह जगह पर कहना पड़ा कि हमारी मदर टंग सिर्फ हिन्दी है हम उर्दू नही जानते है। इसी तरह से यह भी कहा गया कि पंजाबी नही जानते है। यही आज भी हो रहा है।

15.00 hrs.

यह कहा जाता है कि यह फैसला हो गया है कि अर्जिया कोई चाहे तो उर्दू मे दे सकते है और उनको एक्सेप्ट कर लिया जाए और उनका जवाब भी उर्दू मे दिया जाएगा। मै चाहता हू कि मन्त्री महोदय दरयाफ्त करे कि क्या यह सही है। मेरे पास ऐसे लोग अर्जिया लाते है हिन्दी मे जो जानते नही है हिन्दी और जब मै पूछती हू कि इसमें क्या लिखा है तो कहते है कि हम हिन्दी जानते नही है, हमने हिन्दी मे अर्जी लिखवाली है और इसमे क्या लिखा है यह हम नही जानते है। हमने तो जिस जगह अर्जी नवीस ने कहा उस जगह अगूठा लगा दिया है। चूकि हिन्दी मे अर्जी मागते है इसलिए हिन्दी मे लिखा दी है। इसी तरह से जो हिन्दी नही जानते थे और जो उर्दू जानते थे उन्होंने चूकि हिन्दी मे अर्जिया मांगी जाती है, हिन्दी में एसी अर्जिया अर्जी नवीसो से लिखवा ली और उन पर अगूठे लगा दिये या दस्तखत कर दिये कि वे पाकिस्तानी नेशनल डिक्लेयर हो गए। उनकी एप्लीकेशनज में लिख दिया गया कि ये हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले हैं। इस तरह से अनजाने मे लिखा कर ले आए और पाकिस्तानी नेशनल हो गये :

जो सिफारिशे है इनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कैसे होता है, इसका भी आपको देखना चाहिए उर्दू टीचर्ज का कोई प्रबन्ध नही होता है। इसमे कहा गया है कि उर्दू टीचर्ज का प्रबन्ध है लेकिन मे आपको एक उदाहरण दिल्ली का ही दे सकती हू। दिल्ली मे उर्दू टीचर्ज ट्रेनिंग के लिए पाच सीटे रखी गई थी। अब वे उर्दू के लिए नही बल्कि सिर्फ नान हिन्दी वालो के लिए ये सीटे रिजर्व कर दी गई है। उनमे मुश्किल से उर्दू जानने वालो की सीट एक आती है। बेशुमार स्कूल ऐसे हैं जहा उर्दू टीचर्ज की जगहे है लेकिन उर्दू टीचर्ज ऐसे है जिनको उर्दू नही आती है। जब इस तरह के टीचर्ज पढाते है तो बाद मे कहा जाता है कि स्टैन्डर्ड नही है और उन आदमियो को काम नही मिल सकता है। मै चाहती हू कि मन्त्री महोदय को मै उदाहरण दू ताकि वह जानकारी हासिल कर सकें और इन्क्वायरी कर सकें। मै दिल्ली का ही उदाहरण उनको देती हू बुलबुलीखा मे एक स्कूल है जो उर्दू स्पीकिंग एरिया मे है और उर्दू स्पीकिंग मैजोरिटी के बच्चे उसमे है। लेकिन उसमे चालीस परसेंट से ज्यादा टीचर्ज ऐसे है जिनका उर्दू से कोई ताल्लुक नही है, जो उर्दू जानते नही है वहा क्या हालत होती होगी इसको मन्त्री महोदय खुद देख कर बता सकते है।

टैक्स्ट बुक्स की बात भी रिपोर्ट मे कही गई है। यह कहा गया है कि जब तक टैक्स्ट बुक्स का इन्तजाम नहीं होता है तब तक पढ़ाई

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

कैसे हो सकती है। मैं जानती हू कि सभी भाषाओ के साथ यह दिक्कत है। लेकिन दिल्ली मे डायरेक्टर आफ एजूकेशन ने यह कहा था कि हम उर्दू की टैक्स्ट बुक्स जुलाई तक दे देगें। लेकिन आज तक दिल्ली मे उर्दू की टैक्स्ट बुक्स लिये जाने की कोई खबर नही है। कब बनेगी और कब बच्चो को दी जायेगी, कुछ पता नही है। वे क्या करेगे, इसको मन्त्री महोदय स्वय देखे।

दस और चालीस का जो फार्मूला है, यह भी इम्प्लेमेट नही होता हे। इसकी वजह यह है कि कोई एसोसिएशन ऐसी नही है जो दस बच्चो को या चालीस बच्चो को इकट्ठा लेकर स्कूल मे जाये। मा बाप एक बच्चे को ले जाते है तो वहा प्रिंसिपल साहब या मास्टर साहब कहते है कि आपका तो एक ही बच्चा है, दस होते तो हम टीचर दे सकते थे। फिर दूसरा बच्चा जाता है उसको भी यही कहा जाता है कि तुम एक हो, दस होने तो हम इतजाम कर सकते थे। इसी तरह से तीसरे का कह दिया जाता है। अब एक बच्चा तो एक ही रहेगा, दस नही हो सकते हैं। प्रिंसिपल साहब इतनी तकलीफ गवारा नही करते है कि वह कोई रजिस्टर रखें या हिस्ट्री रखे ताकि पता चल सके कि दस हो गये हैं या नही। इस वास्ते न दस इकट्ठे हो कर जाते है और न चालीस। नतीजा यह होता है कि टीचर मिलने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नही होता है। इस तरह से यह जो फार्मला है यह इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते फार्मूला यह होना चाहिए कि जहां कोई भी भाषा पढ़ने वाले लोग हैं वहां टीचर्स पहले प्रोवाइड कर दिये जाये। फर्ज कर लीजिये कि कब बच्चे हैं तो अगर वे या दूसरे लोग दूसरी भाषा पढ लें या दूसरी भाषा मे दिलचस्पी ले तो किसी को कोई नुकसान नही होगा। इस वास्ते जो फार्मूला आपने बनाया है, इस पर भी पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए।

1961 मे चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी। उस मे यह फैसला हुआ था कि सा परसेंट से ज्यादा अगर किसी माइनोरिटी का नम्बर हो तो वहा उनकी भाषा को दूसरी भाषा समझा जायेगा। साठ परसेंट जहा हो गये वहा तो मैजोरिटी हो गई। साठ परसेंट का माइनोरिटी से क्या ताल्लुक है। यह जो फार्मुला 1961 ने चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज ने पेश किया था इस पर भी पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए।

जिस तरह से धर्म के साथ भाषा को नही जोडा जाना चाहिए उसी तरह से गिनती पर से भी इस चीज को आप उखाडे। अगर गिनती से आप इस चीज को अलग नही करते हैं तो इसका नतीजा आपने अभी देख ही लिया है। सैंसस कमिशनर साहब की रिपोर्ट कुछ महीने पहले आई थी। उसमे लिखा था कि हिन्दू इतने है, मुसलमान इतने हैं, इत्यादि। मालम नही ऐसा लिखना उनकी जुरिसडिकशन मे था या नही। उन्होने हिसाब किताब लगा कर बताया था कि इतने बरस मे इसकी आबादी इतनी बढ जाये और इसकी इतनी कम हो जायेगी। मैं कहूगी कि जो भाषायें आपने संविधान में रख ली हैं उन भाषाओ का कोई पढ़ने वाला, जानने वाला हो या उनमें दिलचस्पी लेने वाला हो तो आबादी की गिनती किये बिना उसको पढ़ने की सुविधा

मिलनी चाहिए । और उस भाषा की तरक्की होनी चाहिए । उर्दू का उदाहरण मैंने खास तौर पर दिया है क्योंकि इस बात को मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जानती हूं । पर यह सवाल सभी भाषाओं का आता है और वह एक्यूट है । चूंकि हम उसको उस आधार पर नहीं लेते है, उसको वह प्रायोरिटी नहीं देते है जो देनी चाहिए, इस वास्ते नतीजा यह होता है कि कभी असम में मुसीबत आती है तो कभी कहीं और ।

एक बात मैं दुबारा अर्ज करना चाहती हूं । सरकारी प्रचार की सामग्री और सरकारी नोटिफिकेशन कहां कहां किन किन भाषाओं में निकलते है इसको भी आप देखें । उर्दू में तो नहीं निकलते हैं । मुझे मध्य प्रदेश का मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश का मालूम है । फिर इन लोगों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि ये मेनस्ट्रीम में नहीं आते हैं । जब उनको जानकारी ही नहीं होती है तो मेनस्ट्रीम में कैसे आ कर ये कूदेंगे । सियासी जमायतों से भी मैं कहूंगी कि वे अपना काम करते वक्त लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज का ध्यान रखें । उनको भी प्रचार की सामग्री आदि माइनोरिटीज के पास पहुंचती है या नहीं इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए । जब तक वे भी यह नहीं करती हैं तब तक हम कोई न्याय लिंगविस्टिक माइनोरिटीज के साथ नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Shri Frank Anthony wanted to speak as he had another engagement later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): May I make a submission? I was a bit late.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was absent when his name was called.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am a heart patient. I take half an hour rest after lunch. Please permit me to move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1972, notes with regret and concern that the Central Government has failed to take necessary measures to firmly deal with the situation in Assam, arising out of the present language riots, and let the whole problem of law and order situation in Assam to be handled with local initiative, and urges upon the Central Government to take the following urgent and adequate steps—

(a) to undertake, under Central initiative, proper measures in accordance with the national policies and national objectives to resolutely deal with the violent law and order situation prevailing in Assam and to take effective steps to speedily restore normal conditions in Assam by taking drastic measures against continuation of violent activities directed against the lives, properties and honour of the various linguistic minoritise;

(b) to take early steps for giving compensation to those whose properties have been either burnt

(Shri Samar Guha)

or looted and depending family members of the riot victims and to make expeditious arrangements for proper rehabilitation of the riot affected people who have been displaced from their homes;

(c) to immediately release Government employees belonging to the minority groups who have been arrested at the time of the riots and to withdraw suspension orders against other Government employees belonging to the linguistic minority communities and also to release leaders and other members of the linguistic minority communities;

(d) to institute a judicial enquiry into the recent violent happenings in Assam under the Chairmanship of a retired Supreme Court Judge;

(e) to send an all parties' Parliamentary delegation to Assam to restore a relation of faith, understanding and goodwill among the people of the linguistic minority communities and the Assamese speaking community living there and restore confidence in regard to their future security in the minds of the people belonging to different linguistic minority communities; and

(f) to set up a special Commission by the Linguistic Minorities' Commissioner to find out ways and means to resolve the language dispute in Assam in accordance with the Constitutional provisions and accepted national policies regarding rights and privileges of the linguistic minorities in regard to their language, culture and education." (6)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, my substitute motion reads:

'This House, having considered the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July 1969 to 30th June 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April 1972, notes with regret that the Government has failed—

(a) to prevent and indeed has often encouraged, the growing linguistic-cum-regional chauvanism resulting in increasing discrimination against and indeed, often oppression of the linguistic minorities; and

(b) to prevent and indeed has often encouraged, the growing 'sions of the soil' movements, resulting in dual citizenship and discrimination against, and often oppression, of linguistic minorities".

This Report is significant for what it reveals, but, if I may say so with respect, it is even more significant for what it does not reveal. I do not think many members in this House have any awareness of how art. 350B came to find a place in the Constitution. If I may say so, I have claimed, quite rightly, complete credit for this. I fought a long, bitter, lone fight for it. In the Joint Committee on the States Reorganisation Bill and the Constitution (Ninth) Amendment Bill, there was not any reference to any safeguards for the linguistic minorities. I pointed out the tremendous gap between profession on the one side and practice on the other. The Government kept on mouthing this slogan that 'we will give the linguistic minorities not only adequate but generous safeguards'. I said 'there is not one single safeguard; you are going to remit this to the Governors who can never act, who will never act'.

Then, Mr. Chairman, I met Jawaharlal Nehru three times. I led a deputation of members of this House three times. They selected me because in

the Joint Committee to have a Linguistic Minorities Commissioner. Pandit Pant, a great friend of mine, said 'no; we won't do it'. Then because the Cabinet brought pressure, we get this provision in. It was my amendment. I had asked: 'All right; have this provision, but also give it teeth'.

What did the States Reorganisation Commission say? They said, 'we have to point out with regret that wherever we have gone, we have received complaints, not only of cultural oppression of the linguistic minorities throughout this country; we have received complaints of their economic exploitation, of their economic oppression'. They said the Centre must take powers. The Centre was not concerned. It took no powers. Govind Ballabh Pant said 'No; we will not take powers to issue directives'. I asked, 'Why not? You did it for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Why won't you do it for the linguistic minorities?' Then at the last hour, at the last minute, he said: 'We do not have to, because under art. 355, we have inherent powers to give directives to State Governments if they do not safeguard the interests of the minorities adequately'.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what does the Commissioner say? The Commissioner has said, quite rightly, that they cannot be saddled with executive functions, that it is for the Centre to implement measures to see that the linguistic minorities are not reduced to inferior citizenship status. Unfortunately, I lead a minority without many votes! What is the language which the Government understands? The only language to which the Government responds is the language of rioting, arson and unfortunately rape. Only a very few of the minorities, unfortunately, I say have this language which the Government understands.

How little is the Central Government today, in spite of all its mealy-mouthed repetition of the slogan of secular democracy, concerned with the linguistic minorities? Today India is a country of linguistic minorities. How little the Centre is concerned with them is shown by the fact that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has had to point out with regret that from 1965, till the 11th report you have not bothered to bring them for discussion before this House.

Then, whom does the politician think of? I am glad that Shrimati Subhandra Joshi referred to Muslims. At one time, I was one of the few Members in this House to take up their cause, till the House broke up in disorder in April, 1964 because I was pleading their cause. I use the word 'politician' because statesmanship has gone by the board in the morass of politics as we see it today. In the muddled politics of today, statesmanship has become the first casualty, and the only, consideration is votes. You only consider one or two minorities, but even there you do not consider them too minor. As I told my friend Mr. Bhandare, there has been 5,000 years of oppression of the Scheduled Castes, and fortunately they have the numbers. But unless you take to the streets nobody will listen to you: there would not be a hair's breadth of qualification in the oppression that you have suffered for 5,000 years.

My friend Mr. Bhandare will agree with me perhaps that in spite of all the lip-sympathy given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are perhaps the most inferior of all the millions of inferior citizens represented by the linguistic minorities in this country. I am not going to say anything about the Muslims. Otherwise, I will get abused as I used to when I took up their cause. Somebody told me, "Why do you take up their cause?" They are *sui generis*. They are paying for the sins of a thousand years of Muslim rule. They are paying for the sins of partition. But let the Muslims look after themselves because somebody tells you that they are paying for their sins.

(Shri Frank Anthony)

The Sikhs are a comparatively small minority. They are fortunate. They have got their own State. Fortunately, they are also able to indulge in this only language that the Government understands, the language when they have a legitimate grievance, of going out into the streets and underlining them as it were, by rioting, arson and other things.

I am sorry to speak in this way but I am speaking with knowledge and with growing resentment. After all, not even God can help the smaller linguistic minorities today. I am dealing with the problems of a small linguistic minority which I have the privilege to represent today, because not only are they facing increasing arrogance, linguistic *cum* regional arrogance, but they are facing all the discrimination that is endemic in Indian society today: caste first, religion next, and now, most of all, language.

What happened in this House? Alone in this House I was sitting there near Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. I opposed the formation of Andhra Pradesh, and I said, and I predicted it, and every prediction of mine has come true. I said to Katju, the then Home Minister, "Your effigy will be hanged or burnt by posterity for this crime that you are committing against the country." He walked out and he said Mr. Anthony is abusing me. He mistook my perfectly parliamentary vituperation for abuse. What happened? What did I say? I said, first you will destroy the linguistic minorities. As soon as you put one language in the position of political dominance, the linguistic minorities will be destroyed and where there are large enough groups they will be physically oppressed. I made this prediction. Read my speech in 1953.

I said Andhra Pradesh will open up a Pandora's box. It will precipitate a series of linguistic States. But you won't stop there. Andhra Pradesh itself will divide. It will divide because you will find one Andhra feels that the other Andhra is not prepared to treat him with a sense of equality. And you see the irony of this original sin of Andhra Pradesh today You think that your five-point formula is going to be accepted: it is not going to be accepted. It is not going to be accepted because you already have *de facto* separate States regional committees and separate budgets. There will be, sooner than later, separate States and you will have both *de jure* States—Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and probably more.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The language is the same.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: That is the tragedy.

15.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Once there is this regional chauvinism, you see what happens. I said that multi-lingual States were the only guarantee for a semblance of equality for the minority groups. Once you make one language dominant, you see the result. My friend Mr. Vajpayee said that millions of Andhra-speaking people subscribing to the same Hindu religion talked of nepotism and discrimination. Can you imagine what is the position of small linguistic minorities? You cannot even imagine what goes on, what is happening today under the slogan of secular democracy. It can be better imagined than described; in fact it cannot even be imagined; the imagination boggles at the oppression which the linguistic minorities are facing in the country today. Let me give you some examples. What do we see? We see these evil man-made tragedies. I refer to the evil man-made tragedy in Assam. I have seen reports in different papers that several leading Congressmen have fomented trouble against the Bengalis in Assam; the press is frightened if not

muzzled. When the first reports came in I did not know; I thought it was another periodic exercise against our unfortunate Muslim brothers. Later on I realised that this time it was an exercise, not against Muslims or Biharis but against these unfortunate Bengalis. What is this exercise? You do not only loot you do not only burn or murder; you rape their women. Some people found; have written that the reports are garbled and have been played down.

This is the extent of the atrocities; they are man-made. In the name of language all this is done. Nobody has got to know the truth. You hid it in 1960; you have hidden it again. But took at the tragedy. I do not want to point a finger at my Assamese-speaking friends because the tragedy was perpetrated in the time of Jawaharlal Nehru when Government gave hostages to liguistic chauvinism to the dinitegration of the country. I alone in this House opposed it. What is the basic reason? It may be repudiated; it may be denied. I have read reports that the Assamese are afraid of losing their political-cum linigustic dominance. They are only 52 per cent. Others say they are only 42 per cent. So the Assamese will be concerned with driving out the Bengalis, Muslims and Biharis so that they do not lose their political-cum-regional dominance. That is the stark truth.

What is happening to the smaller minorities? I was shocked to see what the politicians do, because there is no statesmanship left in the country in this muck-ridden politics that has now become the order of the day. I was shocked. What do the police men do? Dr. Chenna Reddy said that; he issued a statement which was not contradicted; he said that his Telangana Praja Samiti joined the ruling Congress on the understanding with the Prime Minister that the Mulki rules would be implemented in their entirety. This is what Dr. Chenna Reddy has said; that was the price which was paid by the Ruling Congress.

Now this is what is happening to these unfortunate Bengali people. My friend Mr. Vajpayee will not be very happy about my referring, incidentally, to this dubious accolade. Who acquired the first dubious accolade of killing in the name of language? Hindi Senas in Hindi language (*Interruptions*) Read my book and you will find chapter and verse there. That is the tragedy. What do you do?

The report of the Commissioner for linguistic minorities is a scanty report, a superficial report. But what it says is tragic enough. It pinpoints the curse of the unilingual state that Government have inflicted on the country. The Centre likes to wish it away. You mouth the slogan of secular democracy; you think that you have deluded this country and those abroad that there are no minorities; they are all more than happy; there is a state of euphoria among the minorities because they are so well-treated

But what is the position actually? I have only taken some of the extracts from the report. What do the unilingual States say? They say, they have no minorities. Haryana says, it is a unilingual state and there are no Punjabi-speaking people. Punjab return the compliment and says, there are no Hindi-speaking people. When I argued the Arya Samaj case, unfortunately the Arya Samajists did not claim that Hindi was their language, but at least I got the Supreme Court to accept that they are a religious minority; so, article 30 was attracted and we won the case.

What about the Hindi States? What does the Centre do? The Linguistic Commissioner has pointed out how deliberately and brazenly they are flouting the 1956 memorandum. I got Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant to put that memorandum on the Table of the House, because I was interested in article 30 and affiliation of educational institutions. The memorandum says that the States should relax the condition of knowledge of

[Shri Frank Anthony]

the regional language for passing the test for entry into the State service But the Hindi States are brazenly flouting it What does the mealy-mouthed politicking Central Government do? Do you have the gumption to tell the Hindi States, "This is a solemn assurance we have given to the minorities"? The U P and Bihar do not allow a linguistic minority to get a job unless they pass this ultra-difficult language test Do you say anything? You dare not, because overnight your Government will become a minority government That is the condition to which the linguistic minorities have been reduced The physical condition of the Deputy-Speaker indicates some kind of physical euphoria He is more than lucky .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER This is another linguistic confusion

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY because fortunately for them, they have got their own State and they have been saved from this curse of linguism-cum-regionalism

What are you doing about the sons of the soil movement? It is the most vicious variant of communalism in this country You are not only encouraging it you are affirming it You have got the Shiv Sena in Bombay You have either too frightened to say anything or secretly you approve of the Shiv Sena ideology, because in every State you have the Shiv Sena ideology What is it? Maharashtra is not for the Maharashtrians Maharashtra is for the Marathi-speaking people God and the devil take those who do not speak that language That is the ideology in every linguistic State It is not those who belong to the State, it is those whose tongue is the regional language of the State You have encouraged it You are encouraging it at least covertly if you are not overtly

What does the Linguistic Commissioner say? In Gujarat, even the large groups are being discriminated against The Marathi-speaking people cannot get jobs in that State What in God's name is the fate of the smaller minorities? The position of small minorities is, they are not only inferior citizens, they are not citizens at all They are only citizens for paying taxes and suffering other restrictions

Mine is a very small minority We do not get any jobs in the States because we cannot fulfil the pre-condition being imposed brazenly flouting the memorandum But at least we try to give education and through scholarships we have more and more young men and women who are educated But they cannot get into the colleges, because you have got this evil residential qualification How is it being applied? In Mysore for instance, my people go and say, 'We want our sons to get into the M B B S Course They ask How long have you been resident in the State? They say "We are Central Government servants We cannot reside for more than 3 years in any State Government says "We are sorry' They say, "My house is here My father is here My grandfather is here But our children cannot get into any of these colleges You wonder why they are leaving the country. Where in God's name are they to go to?

In this country they can only live in a ghetto or a gutter I know I have spoken with some emotion because what is happening is tragic I do not deny the Scheduled Castes and their reservations But in Mysore all the dominant political groups have become backward classes

Fortunately in Tamil Nadu, a similar move has been struck down In Mysore all the dominant political groups have become backward classes After the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the artificially created backward classes there is no reservation left for those who do not call themselves backward

I know my friend, Shri K. C. Pant. I was a great friend of his father, and I like him although he is a youngster. He tells me "I know as much as you about what is happening to the Anglo-Indians; I know what is happening to the Sikhs", which is a presumptuous arrogation. You do not know a damn thing about what is happening to the small minorities, but you think you do because you mouth the slogan of secular democracy You may bluff yourself but you are not bluffing anybody else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did you say 'dirt'?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: No. I was going to speak on another issue but since my time is up, I will end on that note.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar): Sir, we are discussing the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India. This august House had gone through eleven such reports in the past. The question is whether we have achieved any results in the course of the long 25 years of our independence.

At least we, the large bulk of linguistic minorities living in the State of Assam for generations, would find it difficult to believe that we have achieved anything. Even at this very moment, when we are discussing this report here in Parliament, the life, property, honour and chastity of workmenfolk are in great peril in the Brahmaputra valley in Assam.

For no earthly reason, at least known to the civilised humanity, for the seventh time in succession since independence, from 15th September barbarous cruelty in the form of genocide has been continuing upon us, the Bengalis. The *modus operandi* of the present carnage in Barhmaputra Valley is the same policy to annihilate, to exterminate the Bengali-speaking community by any means, fair or foul.

Firstly, I would like to point out that the provisions of the Constitution are not honoured in some States, particularly in Assam. I now refer to page 10, para 51 of the Report under discussion, where in it is mentioned that the State of Assam have made their own rules which say that the language to be accepted as mother tongue will be in accordance with a list to be prepared from time to time and approved by the State Government, which is in clear violation of article 350A of the Constitution which porvides for special directives for primary education in the mother tongue.

In this connection, I would like to mention that the Bengali medium primary schools in the district of Cachar do not get grants over Rs. 1,750 per annum but special primary schools in Assamese medium have recently been started in Hirlakandi in Cachar with *ad hoc* grants of Rs 2,000 each even though these primary schools exist only in paper.

The schools started under article 30 of the Indian Constitution are now under pressure in Brahmaputra valley and some of them have been forced to convert the Bengali-medium to Assamese medium. I may cite as an example that 250 schools in Goalpara district were converted into Assamese medium overnight. The provision for the protection of linguistic minorities is being vloated there.

Now, I refer to para 56, page 11 of the Report regarding secondary education wherein it has been mentioned that the Home Ministry's instruction of 1956 has not been implemented as yet. The procedure in Assam is being violated as it existed on 1-11-56.

I come to para 74, page 14 of the Report wherein the Chief Secretary of the State Government is in charge of the work relating to the safeguards for linguistic minorities and is also the Minority officer at the State level.

(Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda)

The Deputy Commissioners are in overall charge of minorities in the districts. But what we find in Assam is that the Deputy Commissioner of the Nowgong district, his Superintendent of Police, his subordinate officers, looked after the Bengali linguistic minorities in such a way that looting, arson, molestation of womenfolk and other atrocities were committed and even now the reign of terror exists in that district It is a pity, though pointed out to the State Government authorities and Union Government authorities, no action has been taken by any of the Governments

Similarly, the Deputy Commissioner of Dibrugarh has failed to safeguard the lives and properties of Bengali-speaking minorities there.

At Jorhat, the police remained silent spectator when Bengali shops, houses, were submitted to loot and arson and the Bengalis were assaulted on main roads of the town

At Golaghat, Sarupather, Sakiapather, Naojan, Barapather, etc, police arrested not the rioters but victims The Sub-Divisional Police Officer connived alongwith the officer in charge of Sarupothan Police Station.

Similarly, the Principal of the Dibrugarh Medical College has tacitly helped in eliminating Bengali doctors and students. I understand some girl students of Dibrugarh Medical College have met our hon. Prime Minister and narrated their miserable plight while she was in Shillong.

The Bengali employees of the N.F. Railway in Nowgong area, mainly in Chaparmukh-Moirabaree, Chaparmukh-Silghat and Dibrugarh Railway colony have been subjected to inhuman torture. Even womenfolk have not been spared. Some women are still untraced.

In these atrocities, mostly the persons of Bengali community are being arrested and tortured without arresting the miscreants. It is so unfortunate that the State Government has completely blacked out all these informations and nobody has been allowed to visit the site of occurrences. Even the Minister of State for Home Affairs of the Union Government was not taken to visit these areas and also the Minority Minister of Assam was not allowed to visit those areas.

This recent oppression on linguistic minorities is not the first time in Assam. Not only the Bangalis have been subjected to atrocities but the Marwaris and Hindustanis have also been the victims

This time, the All India Radio stations of Gauhati and Dibrugarh were continually indulging in spreading hatred against the Bangalis

The Vice-Chancellor and some professors of the Gauhati University led the students to meet the Prime Minister at Shillong and these persons are paid by the University Grants Commission

The minority boys and girls have been beaten away and tortured. Their books and belongings were all burnt They have no safety and security there. But they are being forced to return to their respective institutions. May I know from the Government of India whether they will take the responsibility of their security?

Before I conclude, I would request the Government that this whole sad affair should be probed into and a Parliamentary delegation should be sent even now to make on the spot inquiry of the whole incident.

A high-powered judicial enquiry commission should be set up. At the same time, I humbly appeal to the Central Government that the report of the present enquiry commission which would be set up should not be shelved as it had been done before regarding the report of the Goreswar Enquiry Commission which is still in cold storage.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir because of the limited time, I do not wish to quote chapter and verse from this Report of the Commissioner, but there is sufficient evidence contained in these pages to indict the Central Government for its failure, for its total failure, to see that the States, many of the States at least, comply with the safeguards and assurances which have been repeatedly given. Between pages 72 and 76 of this Report the Commissioner has pinpointed a whole number of cases of violations which are repeatedly being carried out by a number of State Governments in respect of primary education, in respect of acting with this idea that because a State is a linguistic State, it is a unilingual State, in respect of the idea about recruitment to services being dependent on having knowledge of the State language—all these things have been pinpointed here and the various State Governments responsible are listed.

So, when the hon. Minister replies to this debate, apart from what else the other members may say here, we want to hear from him at least on what is contained within the confines of this report—whatever has been stated here quite clearly Remedies have also been proposed, though the remedies, in my opinion, are inadequate. But certain recommendations have been made by the Commissioner. For example, article 350A should be made mandatory and should not remain just as a directive because it is not being honoured as a directive; it should be made mandatory; this is his recommendation on page 73. Then there is the question of the Centre taking the resposibility of preparing some, at least, model text-books which seek to give some idea of national integration, of the essential unity of India and its cultural background, and sending those text-books to various States. On the question of adequate machinery to ensure implementation, in the last paragraph of this Report, a really pathetic plea has been made, of course in very official and polite language, by the Commissioner saying that it is physically impossible for him to oversee or to ensure the implementation of the safeguards, and he ends up by saying, "what machinery, if any, the Government of India would like to establish at the Centre to oversee and supervise the progress of the implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities is a matter which the Government of India may like to consider" Well, that is the official way of writing a report.

When the Minister replies on behalf of the Government, the first thing we want to know from them—because they have had ample time to study this Report—is this They must tell us precisely and specifically what they propose to do about these maladies, these defaults, these violations which have been pinpointed by the Commissioner himself and what is the thinking of the Government on the pecific recommendations, at least three or four of them which he has proposed, very modest recommendations; we want a clear-cut reply.

Now, Sir, of course as other speakers who preceded me have pointed out, all such safeguards and assurances on paper are going to be completely futile if liguistic minorities are going to be subjected to physical oppression, physical violence and physical terror; then, there is no room for argument There is no room for debate. It is a futile exercise for us to sit here in this Chamber and talk about the assurances and safeguards if outside something is going to happen and repeatedly, which absolutely does away with the very basis of any kind of understanding or any kind of agreed solutions. There can be differences. There can be genuine differences on the question of right of particular language to be medium of instructions or the medium of examination in a particular State or in an area. There can be differences, but the point is: are these differences going to be settled by daggers, by arson,

(Shri Indrajit Gupta)

by looting by rape? If these methods are resorted to, then there is nothing left to discuss.

I humbly submit that what has happened in Assam is not a matter for Assam alone. Assam is a warning, a serious warning to the entire country and Assam shows how an agreed solution, even an agreed solution reached at a political level can be blown up overnight by the sheer force of physical pressure and violence.

I am not going to dwell on details of the atrocities committed and the houses burnt and so on and so on. It will serve no purpose at this moment. Every body knows what has happened.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: We don't.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Everybody knows. You can go on adding details of incidents I do not think it will solve the problem just now through I fully agree with the suggestion made that a representative Parliamentary Committee should be sent to visit that area, visit particularly those Districts of Nowgong, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Darrang and other areas. Let that committee go and meet people and talk to them and see for themselves and hear for themselves and come back and report to us.

But, the only thing I expect from our Assamese friends is that they will join us at least in condemning full-throatedly the resort to this kind of activities that have been going on, without any reservation. We want to hear it. If it is said here on the floor of this House, it will carry much more weight.

The Bengali minority in Assam, the Bengali-speaking minority and, I suppose, the tribal people also.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Yes, you are right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They have been deeply shocked at something more. It is not just a question that they have been terrorised and all that. That is there. We know what has happened. They are coming away. People, having left the State, do not want to go back. The students are there. We have seen in the papers that the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Assam are having discussions as to how the students can go back in security. Even the Government servants are trying to come away. They say that it is impossible to work. All that does not matter. I happened to be in Shillong in connection with some Consultative Committee meeting last month at the height of these disturbances that were going on and we had some limited opportunity to meet some people. The representatives of the Linguistic Minorities Committee came to Shillong and they met us. There were several Members of Parliament and there were some Central Ministers also. They kept on asking us one question: how is it, apart from the linguistic dispute and the merits of the linguistic dispute, that the Prime Minister has not uttered a single word in public, in condemnation of these acts of violence, this oppression that has been carried on? We could not give any reply. They said, this is going on and not a single word from Delhi, not a single statement was issued by the Prime Minister at a time when the whole law and order situation had patently gone out of control of the State Government. That was quite obvious at that time. I charge this Central Government, the Government of India, with abdicating its own responsibility. People were asking us, 'In other parts of the country, at much lesser pretext, Army has been called out and here, for days and weeks together, the whole matter was left to the State Government, to a State Government which admitted that it

was not able to control the situation and nothing was done'. Everybody knows that plenty of army is available in that area. Not that they have to be brought from far away. People asked this question. I say, the Government of India, the Prime Minister included completely adbicated their responsibility in this matter.

Sir, I would also demand that a judicial inquiry should be set up after a few days, because, these incidents are still continuing unfortunately, as we read in the Press,—perhaps in isolated cases,—but you cannot say whether they are completely overcome or not. But any way, a judicial inquiry should be appointed to go into the whole background of these disturbances to see who were responsible and who were there who took an active part in it. I am sure this thing will surely come out, which I heard for myself when I was there, about how different factions in the State Congress were participating actively in this thing, including,—was told some people, who were interested in getting the present Chief Minister out of office. That also was playing a part in thing. So, a judicial inquiry is necessary for a thorough probe into this matter.

Next, I want to know about this. The Assam Assembly passed a Resolution on the 23rd of September, 1972. This was passed unanimously. Every single party and group in the State Assembly of Assam was a party to this Resolution which was unanimously passed. So, it was a unanimously agreed thing, may be, not perfect, but the fact remains, having taken all points of view into consideration, a State Assembly by a unanimous Resolution proposed some- stand by it. (*An hon. Member: .Including your party?*) Not my party; will read. It says:

> "This Assembly do now resolve that the medium of instruction at the university stage for the Gauhati and Dibrugarh universities should be Assamese. English should, however, be continued as the medium of instruction."

——It does not say for how long, it is silent on that point; but perhaps they thought that gradually, later on, they could discuss whether this would be indefinite or a time-limit would be fixed. The Academic Counil of the Gauhati University has laid down that English also would be permitted for another 10 years. Anyway, the Assembly Resolution does not say so. The Assembly Resolution then says:

> "In the spirit of the Official Language Act, this Assembly do further resolve that a separate University be set up with territorial jurisdiction over the district of Cachar and that the Government of India be moved in the matter."

Sir, in this Resolution, I think and my party thinks, there are two parts. One was to give the Assamese language its rightful status in that State. Sir, nobody can take away that status. That is the language of Assam. That is assured. The position that was there was assured. At the same time, to safeguard the interest of the other two linguistic minorities, that is, the Bengalees and the non-Assamese tribals this was done. I would ask: Why was it repudiated overnight, under attack by chauvinistic and reactionary forces which launched a big attack immediately? What happened was, immediately, practically every party in the Assembly, who were parties to this Resolution, overnight began to say, no, no, we do not stand by it, we do not stand by it. (*An hon. Member: including your party?*) Not my party; I know it.

And then, things were made worse by the Central Minister, Mr. F. A. Ahmed who went there after a few days. He is reported to have said in a statement which has not been contradicted that this Assembly Resolution is not correct; only Assamese

[Indrajit Gupta]

should be the sole medium of examination for Assam. In that surcharged atmosphere such a statement coming from a senior Central Minister could have no other effect than to add fuel to the flames.

Mr Sarat Chandra Sinha may have been a well meaning, a well-intentioned man, I don't know, but he was quite helpless in the face of these events, and he is reported to have said on the 29th of September when he was met by some student representatives in Gauhati as follows:

> "There could be no better Resolution in the present circumstances."

He further added:

> 'The Assam Official Language Act recognised Bengali as the official language of Cachar district, while for the Brahmaputra valley, Assamese was the sole regional and official language. It would be unfair and unrealistic to impose Assamese as the medium of instruction of that district."
>
> We do not want either Gauhati or Dibrugarh University to be bilingual. Hence the resolution for setting up a separate university for Cachar.".

They had thought of this solution. I met Shri Sinha at that time in Shillong and I asked him what was going to happen. I have never seen a more despondent and dejected man than him. He said 'I thought that this way some solution could be found, but now I see that nobody is willing to listen to anything, and, therefore, as far as I am concerned, there is no solution possible What solution the Central Government have thought of, I do not know'.

They are talking about some foreign hand behind these disturbances. There may be a foreign hand because on such border areas, we know that in the past also they have been active, but I would say that even if such people, foreign agencies, had been active there, that should have been even more reason for standing firm behind this unanimous Assembly resolution But most people became funky and certain factions of the Congress were interested in blowing it up I do not know what solution will emerge without agreement and without a certain amount of flexibility, I say, on the part of both Assamese—and Bengali—speaking people. A certain amount of flexibility and mutually accommodating spirit has got to be shown. Otherwise, it is not possible to bring about any solution there. Rigid stands taken up will not help the matter at all, but unfortunately, the atmosphere for this is still not being allowed to be created. So, this is a very dangerous warning, a danger signal to the entire country.

As far as the role played by the Central Government is concerned, I think they abdicated their responsibility from the very beginning. We would like to hear them on the subject when they speak later.

I was also going to say something about Urdu. But the case has been very eloquently argued by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi I just want to add one or two points, because it is a language which though included in the Eighth Schedule, is unfortunately not associated with a particular region or a particular State. Therefore, it tends to be neglected.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What about Kashmir?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think Shri Frank Anthony got a bit mixed up because he was talking about Muslims. But this is not the language of Muslims alone.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Predominantly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nor is it the language of all Muslims. The last census of 1961 shows that 30 million

people claimed Urdu as their mother-tongue I do not know what the latest census figures are But this is enough to show that on the one hand, there are many Muslims in many parts of the country whose mother-tongue is not Urdu, whereas there are many non-Muslims in many parts of the country who claim Urdu as their mother-tongue But, unfotunately it is not confined to any region But a political prejudice has been aroused. A political approach over the issue is sought to be raised against Urdu by associating Urdu with Muslims only as though it has something to do with Muslims only.

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Many things have been pointed out by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi. I just want to bring to the notice of the hon Minister one or two things. For example, the Lingustic Minorities Commissioner had earlier laid down the criterion for a lingustic minority language to be given special facilities in a particular district, where at least 30 per cent of the population of the district must have declared it to be their mother-tongue. Personally I think that this is a very high percentage, but even taking that as the criterion, I would like to point out that the Government of Uttar Pradesh had declared five districts in Western UP to come within this criterion where such facilities should be provided for Urdu, and those districts were Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Moradabad and Rampur. This was an administrative order of the UP Government. The Central Government may please check and find out whether it is at all being implemented. The order is there and yet nothing is carried out and no remedy is there also.

In 1958, the Home Ministry in the Government of India issued an order to the Delhi Administration and they have subsequently issued some more orders also providing for petitions and applications to be received by the courts and the Government offices in Urdu; court notices about cases coming up were supposed to be put up in Urdu also outside the court This also has been violated, whether it is because it is the Jan Sangh administration or whatever else the reason may be But the Central Government had given these assurances and directives and it is their job now to find out what is happening about it

The same thing is happening about Urdu-trained teachers. Schools are opened Advertisements are given. Even in the advertisements for the teachers it is not stated that he must be an Urdu-knowing teacher. But he is being recruited for an Urdu-medium school We are told in the offices there is no Urdu-knowing staff. Why not? Why are they not being recruited? I would submit that the provision of Urdu medium in Urdu-medium higher secondary schools not only in districts which have a certain percentages of Urdu-speaking people but in cities and towns of these districts must be implemented and these schools must be provided with proper teachers and there should be adequate arrangements for training Urdu teachers

16 00 hrs.

Then there is the question of provision of Urdu books for those classes. There are Urdu-medium schools and classes, but no Urdu text-books. They are told to get them from Kashmir, the only place where Urdu books are available.

Then the right of Urdu-speaking people to submit petitions and applications in Urdu to courts and government offices—this is according to the Home Ministry's own circular—should be ensured, but it is not being carried out. Some machinery should be set up to ensure implementation of these measures.

Finally, one word about the Nepali language. This is spoken by 5 million people in our country. They have been demanding for a long time its inclusion in the Eigth Schedule. Last month the Prime Minister had visited one area, the Darjeeling area, where, I

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

think, she saw and heard for herself the complete unanimity among all these hill people, the Nepali-speaking people, irrespective of parties, from the Congress on the one side to the CPI(M) on the other, the Gurkha League, C.P.I., and others, everybody was united on this one issue that this language of theirs which has a long literary history and heritage also should be included in the Eighth Schedule. We read in the press that the Prime Minister had assured representatives of the Darjeeling people that a conference would be convened in Delhi in December to discuss and decide on the status of the Nepali language. I would like to know whether this assurance holds good, whether such a conference is being arranged or not, when it is going to be held and whether those people have been informed about it

Lastly, I will just remind the House of what was said in 1956 by our respected National Professor, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee At that time he had said:

> "Nepali is not recognised as yet because it belongs to Nepal and Sindhi is confined——"

——Sindhi had not been included in the Eighth Schedule at that time—

> "to 700,000 Hindu refugees from Sind and so has not yet been given full recognition. But the above discussion undoubtedly proves...."

and so on.

With 5 million people who speak Nepali in our country, no longer can it be said that it is a language that belongs to another country, namely, Nepal alone.

Dr. Chatterjee urged in his note in the minority report of the Official Language Commission in 1956:

> "Other Indian languages will have to be added to the Eighth Schedule following the wishes of their speakers and their importance. For example, Sindhi and Nepali, (Gorkhali, Khas Khura or Parbatia)".

This he said prophetically in 1956. Subsequently, in 1967, this Parliament unanimously adopted a Bill which we all welcomed including Sindhi—mark you, it is spoken by only 700,000 people who have come away from Sind—in the Eighth Schedule.

Now I would like to know why the claim of the Nepali-speaking people who number 5 million in this country is being ignored. These linguistic rights are not the object of some charity or generesity on anybody's part. These are part and parcel of the cultural fabric of the country and if we want to strengthen and preserve that fabric, these rights must be given the proper respect and dignity they reserve in the larger interests of the country. I hope the Government will at least in future give up its neglectful ways and do the needful.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have the 12th report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities before us and we are discussing it. The report is to my mind a perfunctory one. It does not reveal the real problem and indicate the course of action to be taken by the different governments and the Union Government. I hope that in future the report will give the facts and the problems over which the Parliament will debate.

For instance, one previous speaker, Mr. Deb, pointed out that Bishnupriya has not been recognised as the medium of instruction at certain levels in Assam. I wish that it is recognised, but the report does not say if Bishnupriya, being a small branch of the Manipuri language, in the State of Manipur itself has been recognised or not. That fact should have been brought out in this report. Therefore, I say that the report is perfunctory, and in future we expect a better and good report.

Sir, language is a very delicate problem, not only today but from time immemorial. Even from the prehistoric days, we have got the records that there were rivalries between two groups of people on the question of pronouncing a particular word. One group pronounced a particular word as "he arayak" (meaning 'o enemies') and the other group pronounced it as "he alryak" (meaning 'o enemies') Therefore, it was a delicate problem. It has been handed down to us from time immemorial. So, the attitude of the Government and the people should be very cautious.

Coming to the question of Assam, which has been referred to in the course of this discussion by some previous speakers. I would like to say some thing on the question of the medium of instruction in the universities. What has happened in Assam is quite unfortunate and we condemn the violence that took place. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta has just now stated, we are not happy over it, and every wise person, sane person, will condemn the violence. But we must go to the root of the problem and consider what are the causes of the problem.

I am sorry to have interrupted this time Mr. Indrajit Gupta to ask whether he recognised Assamese as a language. It has a purpose, because 130 years ago, some Bengali employees under the British in Assam did not recognise Assamese as a language. Assam came under the British administration in 1826, and practically, entire Assam came into the British administration in 1836, and in 1938, the Government, at the instance of some Bengali employees, in violation of section XXIX of 1837 rules declared that Assamese is a patois or a dialect of Bengali and therefore it should not be recognised as a language. Bengali was introduced in the schools and the courts since the year 1838.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): None of the Members were alive then. Why is all this referred to?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Because the background is necessary.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Our background is that we are all *home sapiens*.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: This is all in records. The injustice done to Assamese language and people is in the report of the Maftat Mill, Collector of 24 Parganas who was deputed to make a survey of the situation in Assam.

After 36 years of struggle, Bengali was substituted by Assamese in April, 1873 in the primary schools and courts. Since the introduction of Bengali, all the services were monopolised by those people who were better educated, well off, who went to Assam along with the British people. Therefore, it is a hundred years' struggle for survival so to say. It has come out today in a different way to make Assam bilingual. This background has to be understood properly. (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Just one intervention. Who recognised Assamese language in the university stage of education at the Calcutta University? Even before the birth of the Gauhati University, who recognised Assamese language in the Calcutta University? Assamese was a language of study up to the M. A. standard, and who recognised that?

It was the great Bengali leader, Ashutosh Mukerjee, the tiger of Bengal who recognised Assamese language and give it a place in M. A. classes in the Calcutta University.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: We admit it with a sense of gratitude.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Are you speaking on the problem of linguistic minorities or on the evolution of the Assamese language?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI No Sir, linguistic minorities

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Is Assamese a linguistic minority in Assam?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Yes according to them because they say we are 42 per cent according to their statistics, 42 per cent is less than 50 per cent An Assamese dictionary was prepared by Dr Mibs Bronson in 1907 599 words out of 688 words were marked as Bengali by some interested employees It was referred to the scholar civilian Ramesh Dutta for his opinion It was that great man who pointed out that it was a separate language.... (*Interruptions*). Besides him, some noble hearted Bengalis also safeguarded the interests of the Assamese people It was Ashutosh Mukerjee who introduced Assamese as a medium of instruction in high schools and made it as a language subject upto M A standard

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Do you find one Bengali who does not recognise Assamese as the natural language of the people of Assam?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI In 1916 Acharya Profulla Roy came to Tezpur to preside over the Assamese students conference and he made a pointed reference to the "provincial patriotism and national concept of certain Bengalis" living in Assam Now I am coming to the present situation

It is the national policy of the Government of India and also the Education Commission that the regional language should be the medium of instruction There is no denying the fact that the report on language policy says that the medium of instruction at school and college and the development of modern Indian language are inextricably linked. So a place is given to that in the educational system, especially at the university stage Therefore there is nothing wrong if the University in Assam had adopted a resolution that Assamese should be the medium of instruction along with English When the academic council of the Gauhati University passed a resolution giving option to give answers in English or Hindi or Bengali that was objected to There was another meeting where they confined the choice to Bengali and English and Assamese that was also not accepted Then they passed a resolution that Assamese should be the medium of instruction and English also for not exceeding ten years for the convenience of linguistic minorities That was rejected by the people of Cachar Is there any State in India where there are two regional languages as media? Is there any university where apart from English and the regional language other languages are allowed? If that is the policy followed in other parts of the country there is no reason to object to it in Assam But why different standard for Assam alone?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA It is absolutely wrong information In West Bengal there are innumerable schools and colleges with Assamese, Hindi and other languages from primary to the university level in Bihar also, especially border areas all over the country

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Can you tell me of any State in India where in one district the overwhelming majority of the population 96 per cent or whatever it is speak a language which is a minority language in relation to the whole State?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI That is why there is the provision for Bengali for the district of Cachar in the State Language Act That is why the Assam Assembly wanted to solve the problem by establishing a separate university But it was not accepted by the people of Cachar because they are not satisfied with themselves alone;

they want to have a supervisory role to play over the other Bengali-speaking people living in other areas. That is why they rejected it. If it was accepted by the Cachar people, the situation would have been quite different. (*Interruption*). Sir, I am not yielding. The hon. lady member had the audacity to abuse the entire people of Assam as uncivilised but we have taken it smilingly. But while I am speaking, she is interrupting.

When the Assamese students of Assam decided to observe hartal on the 5th October, on that day there was an incident in Kharupetia. The people in that small township did not observe hartal. A young teen-aged boy Mr. Muzammil Haque was killed. Is this killing civilised? "Following the death of Muzammil Haque in connection with the incident of Kharupetia, the situation at Dhubri became very tense and took a communal turn. This town witnessed some communal clashes only about three months ago over the sale of fish in the market." This is the starting point. Again, there was a mourning day on 7th October to be observed by the students of Assam for the death of Muzammil. That was resisted by the people of Hojai. A young student leader, Anil Bora, Vice-President of the Students' Union was butchered. His head was cut, his stomach was opened and was filled in with stone and sands and stitched. The body was packed in a gunny bag and thrown into a riverside. It was discovered after 10 days. Is this civilised action? After that there were a series of incidents, but it goes to the credit of the student community of Assam that they did not participate in them. They simply started agitation against the Government of Assam and not against the Bengali-speaking people. They started *satyagraha* in front of Government offices.

They started *satyagraha* in front of all the schools and colleges. It was not against any particular community, religious group or section. There was no attack on government property either. I am sorry, the other day while participating in the discussion on the supplementary demands for grants for railways, the hon. Member Shri Samar Guha, stated that a number of railway stations and staff quarters were burnt down I challenge him to prove that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I accept the challenge. I can give the names of the stations the train numbers where they have been dislocated, burnt or looted etc. I can supply every information. I have written to the Railway Minister and the Prime Minister. I am expecting a statement from the government. If I am given an opportunity, I can prove everything.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Let him prove that any railway station in the Brahmaputra valley has been burnt. Of course, I am not speaking about Cachar.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Cachar is not a part of Assam?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Then, so many insinuations have been made in this House regarding Assam Government's action. I would say that the Government of Assam have done their best. I have got with me figures of persons arrested and punished. 14 officers were suspended out of whom 9 were Assamese-speaking officers holding high posts as District Magistrates or Superintendents of Police. This shows that the Government of Assam have done their best to protect the lives and properties of the minority people.

I would like to site an instance as to how provocation comes. The other day after the incidents were over, a group of small students in Dibrugarh while returning from their schools were attacked near a Bengali colony. Shri Samar Guha can deny it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I only want to tell my friend that if he goes to Dum Dum airport, he will find everyday hundreds of Bengalis are flying away even now from Dibrugarh. So, how can a Bengali living in Assam attack his neighbour who is an Assamese? It is fantastic even to suggest.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: I will now come to the population figure, to which a reference was made, by Shri Daschowdhuri.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Now you are provoking another member.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: While dealing with the census figures he said that it is a biological phenomenon.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I said that it is a biological miracle.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: During the period 1931—51, there is an increase in the Assamese-speaking population by 4.428 per cent in North Cachar and Mihir hill districts. The reason is that these were fallow lands and nobody was going to settle there. During this period people from East Bengal and other parts of Assam went there and settled. It is known to everybody here that the Muslims who have migrated from East Bengal, all of them have adopted Assamese as their language. That is a hill district.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): They have been forced to do that.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Perhaps it is not known to everybody here that in 1926 there was an agreement between the Government of Assam and the Ministry of Railways that any person from Bengal wanting to travel to Assam can travel to any station in Assam by paying only Rs. 5. So, there was a migration. A number of people from undivided Bengal went to Assam and this swelled the population in Assam. As I have stated that some of them have adopted Assamese as their language. That is the reason why there is so much of increase in population during this period of 20 years.

Therefore, there is no miracle if there is an increase by 149 per cent in whole of Assam. Again, there is an increase in population between the period 1951 and 1961. The all-India average is 24.57 per cent whereas an increase in Assam is about 34 per cent, that is, 10 per cent more Therefore, it is quite natural that everywhere there has been an increase in population and increase in Assamese speaking population.

Regarding minorities, there is absolute freedom and absolute option for having schools in their mother-tongue. I have got the figures, how many high schools and higher secondary schools are there with different media of instruction. For instance, there are educational institutions with Hindi medium, with Nepali medium, with Bodo medium and with manipuri medium also besides Bengali medium schools. Therefore, there is no restriction on the use of their mother-tongue even at secondary stage, not to speak or primary stage.

Now, I would refer to the speech made by the hon. Member, Srimati Jyotsna Chanda, that there is a primary school in Hailakundi. It is stated that 96 per cent are Bengali-speaking people there. For argument, I accept it; I do not dispute that. There is still 4 per cent minority there. If there are a few Assamese-speaking people there and they want to have a primary school in Assamese medium, why should she object to that? This reveals the attitude of the people living there. The whole trouble lies there. It is their conception that the Assamese-speaking people are not like the people living in other States of India. Their conception is that they are less educated and they are poor people and, therefore, they can be subjected to any condition.

I conclude by reciting a Sanskrit verse:

अश्वं नैव गजं नैव सिंहं नैव च नैव च।
अजापुत्रं बलिं दद्यात् दुर्बलस्य बलिर्यथा॥

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today, I do not know how to speak, what to speak and where to begin from.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is my difficulty.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will show ydu why I have said so. I have spent not one but quite a few sleepless nights. These are the pathetic letters and the telegrams I have got from Assam. If I read any of them, that will add fuel to fire. I do not want that. These are all the letters I have got from there. Every day, when I go home, I am getting these letters. These are all from Assam. So, from where to begin, how to begin, I do not know.

I do not say that there cannot be conflict of aspirations as regards the language of the majority and the language of the minority. It is quite probable that in a big country like ours, as regards the majority language, particularly, in certain areas which are not as developed as other areas, they can have certain aspirations so that their language may be lifted to a certain standard, not only that, to a certain elegance and brilliance also. At the same time, if we concede that it is the constitutional right of the minorities who are born in this country, who have been given the constitutional right, who have been given linguistic rights, they have also their aspirations to defend their own linguistic rights. I think, I cannot blame either the majority community or the minority community.

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Sir, even after reorganisation of our States, we find that the conflict of languages remains. People speaking the same language have been divided into various States. In one State there are multi-lingual communities. That is the reason why the States Reorganisation Commission had set certain principles, how these problems of linguistic minorities, conflicts between the aspirations of the linguistic minorities and the majority should be resolved; the Constitution has also given some guarantees; the UGC has given certain directives; and there are also national policies that we have adopted.

I want to know this from you, Sir, I want to know this from this House I want to know this from the Government, I want to know this from the nation. I am not speaking as a Bengali today. Certain fundamental principles are involved. Suppose there is a conflict between the aspirations of one community and those of another community, linguistic or otherwise, is it the prerogative, is it the sovereign right of any community, be it Bengali, be it any community in any part of India, that, disregarding all national policies, disregarding all the Constitutional rights, disregarding all the laws passed with national perspective, disregarding the national logic, objectives of national unity and national integration, disregarding our concept of belonging to one nation, disregarding the concept of commonness of our people and community can take the law in their own hands? They want to resolve this problem not through democratic means, not on the basis of accepted national principles, but through the language of violence, through killing, through murder, through loot, through arson, through abduction, and worst of all, by snatching the honour of our mothers and sisters.

This is the eighth language riot in Assam: first it happened in 1948, then in 1950, then in 1955, then in 1960, then in 1968, then in 1970, then in 1971 and now; it is the eighth language riot in Assam. This is the situation in the Silver Jubilee Year of our

[Shri Samar Guha]

independence, after 25 years of our independence! I want to know from the hon. Minister, I want to know from this hon. House whether this has happened in any other part of the country that linguistic minorities have been subjected—during the last 25 years not once, not twice but for eight times—to these barbarities, savageries and atrocities. Once it was Bengali *kedda* then it was Bihari *kedda*, then it was Marwadi *kedda;* drive away the Bengalis, drive away the Marwadis, drive away the Biharies; these were the slogans when language riots were there. I want to know from the hon. Minister and from this hon. House, be it a communal riot, be it a regional conflict, be it a language riot, has it happened in any other part of the country during the last 25 years—for over two months continuously murder, killing, loot, arson, abduction of women and such barbarities?

I ask this question. Is Assam a sovereign country? Is it within the Constitution of India or not? Is it not to obey the democratic principles of our country to resolve disputes? You have to resolve the disputes through democratic means, through Constitutional means. Today it may be Assam; tomorrow it may be Belgaum. The other day in the other part of the country, in border areas, this conflict of linguistic minorities are there. Therefore, I will ask the House not to look at the problem as a conflict between Assamese and Bengalis, not to look at the problem as a conflict between Assamese and Biharis or Marwadis, not to look at the problem as a conflict between the Assamese and the tribal people there. It is a basic question. Even after the reorganisation of the States, this problem remains. Unless you can evolve a certain civilised democratic code of conduct or democratic principle, God alone knows, nemesis may overtake the concept of national unity and national integration of our country. This is the warning that the whole nation should take from Assam. It is very unfortunate.

During the 1960 riots Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Assam. Lal Bahadur Shastriji was sent there. A parliamentary delegation headed by Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain visited Assam. A judicial inquiry was instituted in 1968 when our Marwari friends were brutally assaulted. Mr. Chavan, who was then the Home Minister, rushed there and he came back here and made a statement on the floor of the House. But, it is a matter of extreme regret that on this occasion our Government did not take it in a national perspective, and as a national problem. They considered it as a regional problem, that it should be treated as a hush-hush policy and nothing will come out. It is a matter of regret that the whole affair of Assam has to be raised in this House in an indirect way and during the discussion on the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner's report. It is a matter of shame that when hundreds of women and hundreds of mothers and sisters have been dishonoured there, we could not raise it on the floor of this House—a major national problem. The result has been, only Mr. Mirdha and Mr. Ahmed visited Assam. I am sorry to say it to Mr. Mirdha. Mr. Mirdha did not even visit those riot-affected areas where the linguistic minorities had to face the atrocities. Even Panditji visited those areas in 1960. But, our Minister of State, Home Affairs, gave a good chit to the Assam Government just sitting in Gauhati. Mr. Ahmed, you also did not visit all the affected areas. It is better that he should have kept silent. Therefore, I say it is a matter of regret that you are adopting a hush-hush policy.

India is a vast country but you have taken a regional perspective, not a national perspective. The PTI, UNI have not circulated a single sentence about the disturbances there. Recently, in Calcutta, we had a Linguistic Minorities' Right Conference. It was opened by the Retired Chief Justice of the Patna High Court and presided over by the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and friends from Punjab, UP, Bihar and tribal leaders

of Assam attended that conference. Many other eminent personalities also attended that conference But, not a single line was reported by the PTI. When I inquired, 'What happened?', they said, 'It is our instructions not to send a single line about it.' The result was that there was no news in the national press..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am trying. .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No question of trying. Please brief.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It was agreed in the Business Advisory Committee that I will be given sufficient time. It was unanimously agreed in the Business Advisory Committee that I will be given sufficient time.

What I want to point out to you is and I am sorry to say that, that even the national Press has failed to discharge its duty. They should have criticised. What the Assam Press did? Day in and day out they poured venom. I will just read out one letter from a professor in an Assam paper:

> "Further, the Action Committee made it clear that the present problem of medium of instruction was only the symptom of the disease—the cancerous growth of Bengali expansion in the body of Assamese nationality in all the aspects—linguistic, economic, cultural, political and social...."

Day in and day out, the Assam press was giving the news that hundreds of primary and secondary schools are automatically getting themselves Assamesed. Day in and day out news comes out on the All India Radio station of Gauhati, controlled by the Centre, about these things and its bulletins virtually became the bulletins of the agitators. I condemn it and I demand that the Government place all the Assamese news bulletins of that period on the Table of the House. What is the reason? Because we do not look at the whole thing from a national perspective.

This has to be thrashed out as a national problem, in the national perspective, not on regional basis There are regional problems of language in Punjab, in Tamil Nadu, in Kashmir, in Nagaland, etc. These have to be discussed and looked into and resolved on the basis of national policy, and from the national perspective. When we talked to Prime Minister, she said that the problems be solved with local initiative and under local leadership. How can you depend on the local leadership there? The local leadership is divided. One group tried to throw out Mr. Sarat Chandra Sinha—he is a good friend of mine. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda issued a strange statement. It is there on record. He said: A set of people want to oust Sarat Chandra Sinha. Mr. Lalit Dalai, President of the Assam Congress issued a statement saying that there is a conspiracy to oust Mr. Sarat Chandra Sinha.

Sir, in respect of the Calling Attention Motion here the other day the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs said that 18 persons were killed. He said some arrests etc. were made. Either the Assam Government is completely ineffective.:..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I will say one thing please. Kindly hear me. Are we covering all the points, law and order and everything, or are we discussing this Report? Riot took place due to language trouble. That I have allowed. But don't take so much time only law and order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to the point. This is absolutely wrong. I can give you the date; I can give you the names; I can give you all the statistics to show how many people have been killed. I will give you names. I will give you all the data. 3,000 houses have been completely gutted....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, you are coming to law and order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: 500 houses were looted; about 300 mothers and sisters were dishonoured Lest I may be misunderstood since this is a sensitive subject, let me read from an Assamese newspaper of theirs. This is what it says·

> "Many dead bodies were seen floating in the river near Dibrugarh Reports of chopping off breasts of women are also coming"

In this area news has come that so many people have been burnt alive. He said about Dibrugarh In one area 32 or 35 families were surrounded on three sides the river in Gauhati valley. 66 persons of these families were burnt alive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't allow this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is law and order, the most important problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing language issue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming, Sir. In Dhubri, in Nowgong, in many other areas, the Durgapuja could not be performed. Many images were damaged. This is a law and order problem. I can give the events day by day. I can give you name by name. I can give you data area by area. I want a judicial enquiry. Everything, every name, every place is before me; I can give this to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up You have already taken 18 minutes You must now conclude.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Let him complete.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long? If the House wants that he should complete. I have no objection. But, I will not allow others to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, five hours are there. What I have been saying is that it is not at all language riot. You will be kind enough to appreciate this What is the problem? The problem is this In the primary school and at the secondary stage the Bengalees are theoretically allowed, but in Goalpara district in Nowgong and other areas, primary schools of Bengalees and secondary schools have been abolished In some of the areas, 90 per cent of the students in the colleges are Bengali-speaking. But they only wanted to retain English at least as a safeguard. they did not want that Bengali should be introduced as the medium of instruction. Even that is not conceded

In fact, at the university level, the question of regional languages as medium of instruction is absolutely theoretical. Nowhere in India is there any regional language as the medium of instruction at the university level; in fact, the UGC have set out the policy and that was spelt out by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in his agreement with the minorities in Assam; and this has been given in the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner's report also, namely that up to the primary and secondary level, even if 30 per cent of the students, or even if 40 students want to have their mother-tongue, they should be allowed to have their primary and secondary education in their mother-tongue. But the UGC has remained silent on the university level of education, because it is theoretical. Nowhere at the University level or at the post-graduate education are textbooks available in the regional languages. No books are available in the regional languages at those levels. In Assam, they are fighting over this language issue at the university level for nothing. All the students, whether they be Bengalee or Assamese or the tribal people, are fighting over a theoretical issue in Assam. English is the medium of instruction for all students at the university level.

No science book is available in the Assamese language at the post-graduate level. There is not a single Assamese book or Bengali book available at that level. Therefore, the fight which is going on there is an unreal one. I wonder how the UGC has given about Rs. 1 crore for translation of books only into Assamese regional languages. There are others like the Bengali language or the Bodo language, such as the language of the Mikirs and the plains and hills tribals, who in all, about 19 lakhs of people, have also a language of their own. This Rs. 1 crores should have been divided between them. This whole movement has been started by those Gauhati university teachers and publishers, about 213 in number because they wanted to grab all this money so that they could get the benefit out of this....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given 20 minutes to the hon. Member already. Now, he should conclude. I shall not allow him to go on any further.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am going to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In place of three minutes to which he was entitled, I have given him 20 minutes already.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can a Member be expected to finish in three minutes?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They were all members of the Business Advisory Committee and they should have seen to this....

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, he should conclude in three more minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Here is the Assam official language agreement which was reached with Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. What Mr. Chaliha said was that the medium of instruction at all levels should be the mother-tongue. I do not want to say what measures were taken and what has happened this time. All the Assamese sources were silent this time. My hon. friend Shri Dharnidhar Das was there; he was brutally beaten, and he had the courage to stand and say that he would not agree to sign on the dotted line of the students, an he was brutally beaten up for that.

The worst thing that has happened is this. I would say that about 60 to 80 per cent of the incidents were done by persons other than students. My hon. friends from Assam know about it. Therefore, I say that it is a matter for investigation. They were done by the elements from the Yahya Khan regime or the Yahya Khan elements who percolated and escaped from Bangla Desh; they were the spearhead; truckloads of people were coming there and living in colonies and villages and plundering one area after another. The students, as a whole, did not participate in anything; it was mainly the Pakistani agents who had done these things. That is one of the reasons why there should be a judicial inquiry.

I shall discuss the question of medium of instruction at the university level when the UGC report comes up for discussion. But the substitute motion that I have given reads thus.

I forgot to mention one other thing....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am not going to allow him. I have already given him more than 20 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: All right; I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He must conclude now. This is very unreasonable on his part.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have suggested in my substitute motion that this problem should be solved not on a regional basis but according to our accepted national policy laid down under the Constitution in regard to the rights of the linguistic minorities

[Shri Samar Guha]

and on the basis of the principles enunciated by the States Reorganisation Commission. I would suggest that a special commission by the Linguistics Commissioner should be set up to resolve the entire linguistic problem in Assam.

Again, I would like to submit that strangely enough, 80 per cent of those of the minority community, who have been the victims, have been arrested. I would request the leaders of the majority community to look after about 3500 refugees who are in need of shelter should be given proper relief....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, he should conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am concluding. I would just mention one more thing....

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this rate, he will never conclude. We are tired of this.

In place of 3 minutes, I have given him 25 minutes. Still he is not satisfied.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am concluding in one minute.

Lastly, I want to suggest that there should be a judicial probe because there are external agents behind it. Not all the Assamese people, not the sane people, are in it. All the political parties have decried it. But there are hands behind it, enemy hands. Therefore, there should be a judicial inquiry, as was done in 1960, as was done subsequently also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You cannot monopolise the time of the whole House. Shri Goswami.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing that he says will go on record. He thinks he can come here whenever he likes and say what he wants to say for whatever time he likes. The Chair cannot be put under threat by any hon. Member. Shri Goswami may come to the front. Only what he speaks will go on record.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: In place of 3 minutes, I have given him 27 minutes. Still he is not satisfied. He is creating a row in the House. He should mend himself. Nothing that he says will go on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We are thankful to you so much for the time you have given Prof. Samar Guha. He has only one concrete suggestion to make which can be finished in a few seconds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. After this attitude, I will not allow him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a very sensitive issue. Kindly give him a few seconds more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I say a parliamentary delegation should be sent there so as to bring about a rapprochement between all the communities and create confidence and a sense of brotherhood among the people there so that normalcy is restored. Otherwise this national problem cannot be solved in a national way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to say this to Shri Samar Guha. You are a professor, a very learned man. Still you insist on your own rights without taking account of the rights of other members. You look to your own facilities and you do not care for the facilities of other hon. members of the House.

** Not recorded.

In future, I request you not to insist like this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. The Business Advisory Committee agreed that I will be given sufficient time and, on the basis of that, I spoke. (Interruption).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, आपने माननीय सदस्य को हम से पहले बुला लिया । आपने यह हमारे साथ अन्याय किया । लेकिन हम चुप रहे ।

सभापति महोदय : जब इनको पहले बुलाया गया, तो यह हाउस में नहीं थे । हाउस में बैठेंगे भी नहीं, जब आयेंगे, तो जब चाहे, जितना चाहे बोलना चाहते हैं । क्या यह प्रापर है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सभापति महोदय, प्रोफेसर के लिए थोड़े में बोलना जरा मुश्किल होता है ।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1972, is of the opinion that the Government—

(a) has failed to guarantee and promote linguistic and cultural development of the linguistic minorities; and

(b) has rejected the demand for inclusion of Maithili, Nepali, Bhojpuri and Rajasthani languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (5)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely --

"This House having considered the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1972, is of the opinion—

(a) that the Government has failed to safeguard the linguistic and cultural freedom of linguistic minorities in different regions and States under articles 350, 350A and 350B of the Constitution of India;

(b) that according to Commissioner's own admission 'in the States of Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, North East Frontier Agency and Tripura, the facilities provided for instructions in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups are not in accordance with the provisions of Article 350A of the Constitution';

(c) that the Central Government has refused to honour the demand of the Nepali-speaking population of Darjeeling, West Bengal, for inclusion of Nepali language as one of the official languages of the Indian Union through an amendment of the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution;

(d) that the provisions of the Official Languages Act, as amended in 1968, have not

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

been strictly adhered to by the Government;

(e) that the Government has failed to solve the language problem in Assam where Assamese language should be the medium of instruction and administration and at the same time the linguistic minorities in that State must get their education through their mother tongue in primary, secondary and university levels and same principle should be followed in respect of other States and Union Territories also but the Government has failed to take positive steps in this regard;

and urges upon the Government to adopt a time-bound programme to protect the linguistic, cultural and educational interests of linguistic minorities in different States and regions under articles 350, 350A and 350B of the Constitution."(4)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing here the 12th report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorites, but, as ill-luck would have it, it seems to have transformed itself into an Assam debate.

Sir, Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked us whether the Members of Parliament from Assam are prepared to condemn violence. Without any reservation, I condemn the violence that has taken place in my State. I do not stand for violence. I know that violence and democracy cannot go together. Violence undermines the political democracy; it hits at the country's economy and vitiates the social atmosphere. Therefore, let there be no misunderstanding that we are opposed to violence for whatever reasons it may take place. But, I would ask Members of Parliament, in the Opposition, and particularly, Shri Indrajit Gupta, to bear with me and try to understand why it is that violence has been resorted to in Assam from time to time in the name of language. You have seen the Members from Assam here. We are not the people who lose our composure easily. Even in the House, whenever there is an emotional uproar, we hardly lose our composure. But why is it that in Assam, the people who are decent, hospitable have a tendency of violence in the name of language which has often showed its ugly head. That must be understood, and unless one tries to understand the basic reasons for which violence has taken place in Assam, one cannot solve this problem by mere condemnation of it.

This issue has two aspects: the language aspect, and the aspect of violence. And the two issues must not be confused. The language aspect is that there is a national policy on language; that the medium of instruction at the university level should be in the regional language. One can debate the justifiability of this policy. I am prepared to enter into a debate whether it is proper that at the university level the regional language should be the medium of instruction, but unfortunately, none in this House, except Mr. Frank Anthony, has questioned the national policy. If you do not question the national policy, and you stick to that policy that the medium of instruction at the university level should be in the regional language, I ask my friends, "Should this policy be applied in the same manner in Assam or not?" Or, is that it is to be applied in the rest of the country; but so far as Assam is concerned, there should be a discrimination on this issue. So long as the national policy stands, we should try to follow the policy and stand by it. Obviously in pursuance and in conformity with national policy, the Gauhati University has taken a decision that the regional language, the Assamese language with English as an alternative, should be the medium of instruction in the Gauhati University and Assamese should be the medium of instruction at the Dibrugarh University.

It is not that only Gauhati has taken the decision. In fact, from the report itself I find that some 35 universities have already taken the decision. Now, a question was asked of Shri Mirdha sometime back, in this House, "Why are you not introducing the regional languages in the Public Service Commission examinations? Shri Mirdha replied that because all the universities in this country have not adopted the regional languages as the medium of instruction, the Government have not been able to implement this policy of having the Public Service Commission examinations through the regional languages.

17.00 hrs.

Look to the figures. There are students in 35 universities having their education through regonal languages medium of instruction. But they are asked to appear before the Public Service Commission in English, simply because some other universities have not accepted the regional language as the medium of instruction. By asking these students to undergo their education in a particular language and asking them to appear in P.S.C. examinations in a foreign language, are we not putting them in a greatly disadvantageous position? Therefore to remove these difficulties and in conformity with the national policy the Gauhati university took a decision that Assamese with English as an alternative language will be the medium of instruction. Thereafter we find that an agitation grew in Cachar. Cachar students, the Chatra parishad and other organisations observed hartal in Cachar against this decision on the demand for Bengali language. Seeds of violence were first sown in Cachar and a Member of Parliament was assaulted in Cachar... (*Interruptions*) He is a Member of Rajya Sabha, Mr. N. Chaudhury.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have not seen him injured; he was taking coffee.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: You do not know him. That was the place where it started. When this demand for Bengali grew in Cachar, coupled with some other factors—Mr. Samar Guha tried to mention one factor—reservations grew in the minds of the people of the Brahmaputra Valley and they felt that there was deliberate effort to make Assamia bilingual State. After all it is a serious apprehension that a majority of a particular State will be turned into a minority by continued influx. This is not an apprehension in Assam only; it is true throughout the country, and even in other countries.

For example, let me say to Shri Indrajit Gupta about Soviet Russia. In Soviet Russia, a big nationality whose name is Bears and which has a definite size of the population is constitutionally afforded guarantees to ensure its independent existence. It is done by a peculiar procedure and the procedure is that republican citizenship is granted by each State in order to ensure that it continues to maintain their majority in that particular State and by this procedure, the apprehension of a majority population turning into minority is avoided. However, there is no provision like this in our Constitution. I am not advocating such a provision; I am asking my friends only to bear in mind that the apprehension is there. When my friend Daschowdhury says that Assam is a State with 42 per cent of Assamese and therefore Bengali should be the medium of instruction, should I not, as a normal being, have this apprehension? There is a feeling among young people that there is conscious design by a section of the population to make Assam a bilingual State and deny the people of Assam their rightful place.

(Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami)

That apprehension to a great extent is at the root of language agitation.

The other aspect is one of un-employment. Whether in Assam or Andhra Pradesh or Punjab, the troubles have a root cause—insecurity of the younger generation. The younger people who go to the colleges feel that their future is bleak and dark because there are no employment opportunities In Assam employment opportunities are very limited; the Assamese people are not adapted to business; they are almost entirely confined to jobs. I want the Central Home Minister to enquire into this . The Assamese boys in the Central Government undertakings are very limited in number The headquarters of almost all the Central Government undertakings doing business in Assam are not located in Assam but outside Assam. For example, the petro chemical complex's headquarters is located at Baroda, that of Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Dehra Dun, similarly in respect of the cement factory, at Calcutta. People are employed in these outside headquarters and transferred to Assam. When we say that local boys are not getting employment, the reply given to us that these are all India posts and all India transfers are allowed. I can give specific cases where persons were appointed on a particular date and the next day they were transferred to Assam. When there are thousands of unemployed persons on the streets in Assam, will they not have a feeling of reservation when they find that they are not even allowed to compete for their jobs? I am asking my friends of other States, don't you think in such a situation the same turmoil would have been caused in your State? So long as this insecurity continues, unrest is bound to continue. In Assam it may be in the name of language. In other States, it may be on other issues. This basic cause must be remedied. The apprehension in the minds of the Assamese people, because of the unfortunate propaganda by certain interested sections of the population that Assamese language is going to lose its righ'ful place in Assam because of the continuous influx from other areas, must be removed, and there should be adequate safeguards in the matter of employment. I do not say that Bengali boys should not get employment. But this unscrupulous method of employing people outside and transferring them to Assam the next day should be given up. Let everybody have equal opportunity for employment. These are the basic causes, which I hope my friends will try to understand and appreciate.

There is a third cause of violence this time in Assam. Unfortunately this time violence has erupted for the unforseen hands of some other forces I am not going to name them It is for the Home Ministry to find out. Mr. Guha has agreed that the student community in Assam by and large has been peaceful in these disturbances and I give full compliments to them. Let us look at certain facts. When the Gauhati University took the decision to make Assamese the medium of instruction, resistance in Cachar grew and certain petitions were filed in the Supreme Court against the decision of the Gauhati University. Because of this, there was an apprehension in the minds of the students that Assamese language may not get its rightful place, that the national policy of having education through the regional language may be thwarted. Therefore, a day of bandh was observed in Assam on the 5th October, 1972. In a place known as Kharupetia, this hartal was not observed. Some students went from neighbouring Tezpur town went there and disturbances took place. You will be astonished that out of the 40 persons injured, 38 were young Assamese boys. One Assamese boy was brutally killed. That is the first day on which disturbance took place. I ask my friends from the other States: If in their State, while pleading for a legitimate cause 38 young boys of their State are brutally injured and one boy is killed, will they be able to maintain peace in their State? (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I am not yielding. On the 5th this took place. Let the Home Ministry deny these facts. On the 7th, a day of mourning was observed throughout Assam to pay respect to the departed soul of that young boy who was killed. In a place called Hojai, this mourning was not observed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you were speaking, Mr. Guha, nobody interfered. Whatever you wanted to say you have said. Now hear the other side.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: As I said, the hartal or mourning was not observed in a place called Hojai. Two Assamese students, Anil Bora, General Secretary of Nowgong College and Naren Barua, General Secretary, A.D.P. College, went to that place to request the persons to observe the hartal. They were persuaded by local authorities to go back because there was tension. These boys came back. While they were coming back, Anil Bora was kidnapped by some unknown persons and his dead body, mutilated, with the head cut off, was found after 10 days, i.e. on 17th October, 1972. The other boy was brutally injured. I am asking my friends on the other side, even Shri Samar Guha, if it happens that while a young university student, the Secretary of a particular college, when he is taking part in a movement for a legitimate demand, if he is brutally murdered, can anybody prevent violence from erupting in that State?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Since he has mentioned my name, I want to ask him a question.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I am not yielding.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In that group 90 persons were non-students. He has named the wrong person.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I am not justifying violence but I am asking: can you guarantee peace and tranquility and absence of violence in such provocative conditions? I am not accusing any community of creating these conditions. Certain forces have brought it. It is for the Government to find out these forces.

In Golaghat another boy was murdered on the 29th October, a student leader, and his dead body was found in Sarupathar area. I am asking you, if in your State you found that bright young boys who are student leaders are murdered by some unknown forces, can you say that violence will not erupt? If you can guarantee it, I will hold myself guilty for whatever has happened. I do not know who has done it; I do not know who has killed these people. It is for the Home Minister to enquire and find out the culprits. What I am trying to put before the House with all the emphasis at my command is that the student community in Assam have acted very responsibly. Because of such provocative actions which have taken place in Assam at that particular moment on the delicate language issue, it was not possible for the government to stop the violence. As I have said, I do not stand for violence and I do not support the violence that has taken place in the entire State. These facts have to be taken into consideration.

I have given the facts. Let the Home Ministry deny the facts. If any of the facts which I have mentioned are found untrue, I am prepared to resign my seat in the Lok Sabha. I take responsibility for the facts that I have mentioned and I am prepared to resign my seat if they are proved untrue. Let Shri Samar Guha accept the challenge. If his facts are found to be untrue, will he resign?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Surely, I will also resign my seat in Lok Sabha if there is an iota of untruth in what I have said in this House. I have all the papers with me. I am happy that my friend is prepared for a judicial inquiry to find out ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Though you have not accepted the challenge, for a peaceful debate, I am withdrawing the challenge (*Interruptions*) I have withdrawn the challenge

Now, with that background of violence, I come to the language policy Shri Indrajit Gupta asked me this question why is it that a unanimously passed resolution of the Assam Assembly about a separate university for Cachar was later withdrawn? When the Gauhati university took the decision, Assamese and English were the medium of instruction in this university The Assam Assembly by a unanimous resolution took the decision that for the district of Cachar a separate university will be given because there were some doubts that Cachar have a majority of Bengali population Can you conceive of a State offering a university to a district but the district refusing it saying "we do not want the university"? Why was it refused? It was refused because the people of Cachar district not only wanted to protect their own interests but they wanted to act as the guardian of the Bengali population of the Brahmaputra valley Who has given them the authority to act as guardians of Bengali community in Brahmaputra valley? I represent Gauhati Why should I or the people of the Brahmaputra valley including the minority community allow the people of Cachar to act as the guardian of the Bengali population of the Brahmaputra valley? We are the elected representatives to look after their interests. Therefore, the entire conflict has been that the people of Cachar have not tried to identify with the aspirations of the people of Assam Ultimately, when the Cachar people did not want it, when the Brahmaputra valley people did not want it, the Government found itself in a helpless position and therefore, had to withdraw from the Resolution.

I will conclude by saying that if from the language disturbances anybody has suffered, it is we the people of Assam Because of the language disturbances, there has been social tension there, economy has been crippled for months together and political atmosphere has been vitiated We are sick of this language trouble in Assam We the people of Assam want to get rid of it There are only two possible solutions to get rid of this language problem One is to evolve a national policy on the basis of already existing guidelines by which all the States can be guided If no national policy is evolved pending the evolvement of the national policy, the only alternative is that it is for the minorities to make integrated efforts for all round progress of the State and accept the basic policies in the State including the policy of language I appeal to the minorities of Assam to identify themselves with the aspirations of the people of the State If they identify with them there will be no problem If they do not identify and they want to try to create an atmosphere that they have got a special identity of their own unfortunately, the agitation for language in Assam with its accompanied tension in spite of all our pious wish may erupt again

*SHRI J MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr Chairman, Sir, on the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India, I would like to express my views.

Articles 29 30 347 and 350 of our Constitution have a direct bearing on the safeguards for linguistic minorities Similarly, Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Fundamental Rights Chapter of our Constitution also operate as safeguards for the linguistic minorities . In view of these specific constitutional provisions for safeguarding the rights of the linguistic minorities, it is incumbent on the part of the Government to see whether actual protection is being given to them in the matter of enjoying these safeguards. From what I have understood while perusing the 12th Report, I feel that the safeguards

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

exist only on paper but not in actual practice. Article 16 of our Constitution provides for equality of opportunity in the matters of public employment. But, in many States, knowledge of the State official language as a pre-requisite for entry into State Services is being insisted upon. I have to say that this nullifies the right of equal opportunity in the matters of public employment as enshrined in our Constitution. What machinery the Government of India has set up to supervise the progress of the implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities, I would like to know.

Here, I am constrained to point out that the right to property, which is a fundamental right, is being enjoyed only by the rich sections of our society, which today form a microscopic minority, while for the majority of the poor it is just a mirage. Whereas the Government are zealous in protecting the right to property, they show total indifference in the matter of protecting the constitutional rights of the linguistic minorities. This is the position obtaining in the 25th Silver Jubilee Year of our Independence. I have gone through the Commissioner's Report of the last four or five years. I have to regretfully point out here that all these Reports contained similar catalogue of failures in implementing the safeguards of linguistic minorities. The 12th Report is also just a monotonous repetition of the same kind of failures. If this is all that the Commissioner has to say year after year and also express his or her helplessness, I get the feeling whether there is any need for the Commissioner at all.

The hon. Minister may take umbrage under the plea that these are implemented by the State Governments. Is the position any different in the Union Territories which are directly under the control of the Central Government? From the 12th Report I find that the performance of the Union Territories is no better.

The basic requirement for implementing these safeguards is that there should be an institutional set-up. In the Punjab and Nagaland, so far no such machinery has been set up. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Central Government to ensure that such a machinery is set up in these States. The States of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have not so far made available to the linguistic minorities the specific safeguards provided for them. They have not yet published any pamphlet detailing these safeguards. Can we not expect this elementary thing from these States? Surely we can. If they have not done this, how are they implementing these safeguards? Though the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Manipur, and Tripura have such an institutional set-up, yet they have also not published these safeguards so far.

It cannot be controverted that the Commissioner can function effectively only if the State Governments provide him with the necessary information and statistics. But, for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, in regard to the statistical data about the educational facilities in minority languages for primary education, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal as also the Union Territories of Manipur, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Goa, Delhi, Chandigarh have not forwarded the required information to the Commissioner. Some excuse may be found for other States, but even Delhi State is remiss in this regard. I have stated this to show with what interest the safeguards given to the linguistic minorities are being implemented and how the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner is being assisted in the discharge of his duties. In the U.P. and the Punjab, no minority language is used as medium of instruction at secondary education

(Shri J Matha Gowder)

level. That is so in primary education level also In the Chapter on Education in the Union Territories, Chapter X, of 1971-72 Annual Report of the Ministry of Education, it has been stated that in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the primary education is being imparted in Hindi Bengali, Urdu Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam Nicobarese, English and Karen If the Ministry of Education could be supplied with this information why should not the Commissioner be given the same information for incoporation in the Report? I would like to know the reason for th Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands not sending this information to the Commissioner

In West Bengal Bihar Haryana Punjab U P Himachal Pradesh Delhi and Maharashtra knowledge of the State official language for recruitment to the State Services is compulsory This only means that the linguistic minorities are being deprived of their fundamental right of equal opportunity for public employment I am suprised to see this position in Delhi State also You know Sir that Delhi is a cosmopolitan city and being the capital city of the country people from all over the country are living here Such a provision militates against the constitutional right given to the linguistic minorities During the year under Report out of 307 complaints received by the Commissioner, as many as 194 pertained to non-implementation of educational safeguards This has been pointed out, not by me from the Opposition, but by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities Barring Tamil Nadu, where my party is in power, in almost all the other States knowledge of the State official language is essential prerequisite for entry into public services I need not say that in these States the Congress Party is in power and the Central Government under the same Congress Party continue to remain a solent spectator, instead of exercising their influence on these State Governments for implementation of constitutional safeguards given to the linguistic minorities In the State of Mysore, where the Congress Party is in power, recently a Resolution regarding 'the Sons of the Soil' was passed Only yestarday Dr Gajendragadkar in his Nehru Memorial Lecture has warned the nation of the inevitable disintegration if the policy of the Sons of the Soil' gains credence as also momentum Recently a well-known dancer from Tamil Nadu was prevented from staging her dance performance in Mysore by people owing allegiance to the ruling party just because she refused to declare that she belonged to Mysore State

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Tamilians are in a majority in our Capital—Bangalore City—and they are living in good harmony I hope the hon Member will not disturb that harmoney

SHRI J MATHA GOWDER I do not deny that Tamilians are in great numbers in Bangalore city All I am saying is that the Mysore Legislature has passed a Resolution on "the Sons of the Soil"

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) I know what treatment you are meting out to the Malayalee minority in Gudalur I do not want to disturb you

SHRI J MATHA GOWDER I will tell my Kerala friends that only in Tamil Nadu the linguistic minorities are getting full protection

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN You are using the D M K split to terrorise the Malayalees in Coimbatore and Madras I can prove that before the House. Your—party is guilty of all these things.

SHRI J MATHA GOWDER I would only say this to my Kerala friend that so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have always been giving full protection to the linguistic

minorities and we will continue to do so for ever. I may tell my hon. friend that the Kerala people are spread all over the country and I am only pleading that all linguistic minorities should be given full protection throughout the country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: How about M.G.R.? Is he not a son of the soil?

MR. CHAIRMAN. One or two interruptions are all right, but not too many.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: In Mysore State there is no protection to the linguistic minorities and it is so in all other States where the Congress Party is in power Yet, the Central Government are silent spectators But, when the Tamil Nadu Government has ensured that all the constitutional safeguards given to the linguistic minorities are implemented, the two Central Ministers seem to be determined in creating difficulties for the State Government in maintaining peace and tranquility.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): How is it relevant to the subject? Is the Centre responsible for law and order?

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Before I conclude, I would like to point that the Central Government should not utilise the constitutional safeguards given to the linguistic minorities in the country for achieving partisan political ends. Unless there is a realistic change of attitude and approach on the part of the Central Government so far as the implementation of the safeguards is concerned, mere discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic minorities will serve no useful purpose; this Report can as well be consigned to the archives of the Government.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (रानंदगांव) : हम लिंगविस्टिक माइनोरिटी की बारहवीं रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मेरी दृष्टि से यह विवाद सदन मे कुछ भावनात्मक हो गया है और कुछ प्रादेशिक भी हो गया है। हमारा उद्देश्य इस रिपोर्ट को रखने का यह था कि इसका लेखाजोखा किया जा सके और देखा जा सके कि जो वादे हमने किये थे भाषा के नाम पर अल्पमत के लोग जो अन्य प्रदेशों में रहते है, विभिन्न प्रदेशों में रहते है, अपनी भाषा सीखने की दृष्टि से नौकरियों की दृष्टि से, यूनिवर्सिटी की दृष्टि से और जो प्रावधान हमने आर्टिकल 350ए और बी मे किये थे वे पूरे हो रहे है या नही। उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की जो मशीनरी है, वह भी ठीक से काम कर रही है या नही कर रही है और उसको किस तरह से सुदृढ किया जाये। हम यह भी देखें कि उस मशीनरी ने फायदा पहुचाया है या नही पहुचाया है। असम और बगाल को लेकर जो विवाद यहा छिड गया उसको देख कर दुख भी हुआ है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है और इस सदर्भ मे स्मरण हो पाता है कि हमारे नेताओ ने स्वतत्रता के बाद जब यह सोचा था कि प्रादेशिक प्रशासन की दृष्टि से भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना हो जाय तो कहीं इस कल्पना के पीछे कोई भूल तो नही हो गई? कभी कभी ऐसा महसूस होता है कि भूल सी हो गई है। कारण यह है कि स्वतत्रता के पहले धर्म सम्प्रदाय, आदि के नाम पर झगडे तो बहुत होते रहे हैं लेकिन स्वराज्य के बाद 25 वर्ष के इतिहास का जो प्रवाह है उसमें कहीं ऐसा पता नहीं चलता है कि इसके पहले भाषा के नाम पर कोई द्वंद्व हुआ हो। प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से परिकल्पना रही होगी कि भाषावार प्रान्त अच्छे चल सकते हैं। एक इकाई की भाषा बन जाय तो

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

काम अच्छी तरह चल सकता है। सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर झगड़े होते थे, धर्म के नाम पर भी होते थे लेकिन भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना के बाद महाराष्ट्र, तामिलनाड आन्ध्र, आसाम बंगाल इत्यादि में ऐसा लगता है कि भाषा के नाम पर झगड़े होने लग गये है। हम को जोड़ने वाली जितनी शक्तियां और तत्व थे, तत्वदर्शन थे सब अलगाव के थे। इतिहास यह कहता है कि हमारी दुर्बलता का सबसे प्रधान कारण जातीयता था। यदि हम हिन्दू के नाम पर यह कहे कि हम हिन्दू है और हिन्दू धर्म के तत्वदर्शन या धर्म दर्शन को लेकर हम चले तो क्या हम अपने आप में गौरवान्वित होने का दावा कर सकते है कि करोड़ो हरिजनो के लिए हम ने मन्दिर बन्द कर दिये है, अर्चना और वन्दना पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है? ऐसा करके हम ने धर्म की सेवा नही की है। धर्म ने हम को जोड़ा नही है। भाषाओं ने भी हमको जोड़ा नही है। हमको अगर किसी चीज ने जोड़ा है तो भारतीय संस्कृति ने ही हमको जोड़ कर रखा है। उसी के नाम पर हम थोड़ा बहुत जुड़े हुए दिखाई पड़ते हैं। वरना जितने भी दूसरे तत्व है उन्होने हम को भड़काया, झगड़वाया और लड़ाया और हमारे सामाजिक ताने बानेको बिखेरा है।

सदन मे बंगाल और आसाम की चर्चा हुई है। बंगाल बहुत अच्छा प्रदेश है। उसने बहुत से विद्वान और मनीषी पैदा किये हैं। अरविंद जी का नाम लें तो सारा बंगाल उसमे समा जायगा। उनके व्यक्तित्व, उनकी प्रतिभा, उनके क्रान्तिमय जीवन और उनकी परिकल्पना, उनकी राष्ट्रीयता में सारा बंगाल समा जायगा। आसाम एक बहुत ही सुन्दर प्रदेश है। वे लोग बहुत अच्छे हैं, शान्तिप्रिय हैं। जब हम इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस करते है तो इन घटनाओं के संदर्भ मे बहस करेंगे तो हम अपना रास्ता छोड़ देंगे, आक्रोश होगा, दुख होगा। हम सीधे चलनेके बजाय पथभ्रष्ट हो जएंगे।

एक व्यक्ति अगर दूसरे प्रदेश मे रहता या उसका वहा ट्रांसफर हो जाता है तो उसके बच्चो को क्या सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए उस प्रदेश में इसका हम ने संविधान मे प्रावधान किया है। उसको यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि का कोई व्यक्ति आसाम या बंगाल या महाराष्ट्र या मैसूर मे जा कर अगर बस जाता है तो क्या उसका यह अधिकार नही है कि वह सन आफ दि सायल कहलाये? तरह तरह की सेनाओं का निर्माण हुआ है। कोई कहता है महाराष्ट्र फार महाराष्ट्रियन्स, मैसूर फार मैसूरियन्स, आन्ध्र फार आन्ध्राइट्स। जब इस तरह की बाते होती है तो सन आफ दि सायल की बात समझ मे नही आती है। धरती एक है। जिस भारत मा की वंदना हम ने की जिसको हम ने धरती माना है उस धरती की मिट्टी के टुकड़े से क्या हम सब बंधे हुए नहीं हैं? क्या भूगोल की रेखा खींच देने से कोई सन आफ दि सायल नही रहेगा? अगर कोई यह कहता है कि जिसके जो अधिकार हैं वे उसको नही मिलने चाहिए तो यह एक संकीर्णता है। यह एक राजनीति है। कांग्रेस शासन ने कभी इसको उत्साहित नही किया है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल आदि की यह कल्पना थी कि भाषावार प्रान्तों से

प्रशासन चलाने मे सुविधा होगी और दूसरे प्रदेशो के लोग अगर इन प्रदेशो मे जायें तो उनको सरक्षण मिलना चाहिए । वहा झगडे हो ऐसी किसी की भावना नही थी । सरक्षण देने की दृष्टि मे जो मशीनरी बनाई गई है कमिश्नर बनाया गया है और जब कभी वह रिपोर्ट देता है तो उस रिपोर्ट को सदन मे पेश किया जाता है, इस वास्ते ताकि उसका लेखा जोखा हम कर सके यह देख सके कि कितना उस रास्ते पर हम आगे चल सके है ।

एक बात मै माइनारिटीज के सम्बन्ध मे भी कहना चाहता हू । मै अपना ही उदाहरण देता हू । 29 साल पहले मैं उत्तर प्रदेश छोड कर बम्बई चला गया था । मेरे बच्चे वही पले है । मेरे बच्चे आज भी बडी अच्छी मराठी और गुजराती बोलते है । मैंने प्राथमिकता इस बात को दी कि टासा जलाशय का पानी पीने का हमे कोई अधिकार नही है जब तक कि हमारे बच्चे मराठी नही सीख लेते । इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि मेरे बच्चे बडी सुन्दर, परिष्कृत मराठी भाषा बोलते है और किसी को यह पता नही चल सकता है कि ये राम सहाय पांडे के या देशपाडे के बच्चे है । महाराष्ट्र मे या अन्यत्र ऐसा नही होना चाहिए कि माइनोरिटी माइनोरिटी, माइनोरिटी की बात होती चली जाये । मारवाडी महाराष्ट्र मे माइनोरिटी मे है लेकिन सारे महाराष्ट्र को उन्होने अपने कब्जे मे कर रखा है, सारा व्यापार, सारे उद्योग धधे उनके हाथ मे हैं । उनको कौन से सरक्षण की आवश्यकता है ? जो संरक्षण मागते है वे दुर्बल होते है । महाराष्ट्र में वे बच्चों को मराठी क्यों नही पढ़ाते हैं, दूसरे प्रदेशों में जा कर उस प्रदेश की भाषा क्यो नही सीखते और बोलते है ? हम अपनी विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध से कहते है भारतीयों को कि युगाडा मे वे गये लेकिन युगाडियन नही हो सके, केनिया मे गये, केनियन नही हो सके । जब हम अपने भारतवासियो को जो विदेशो मे जाकर बस गये हैं इस तरह की बाते कहते है तो भारत मे अन्य प्रदेशो मे जा कर वे बसते है तो उनको उन प्रदेशो की भाषा और सस्कृति अपनाने की सलाह क्यो नही देते है ? भूगोल द्वारा खीची गई रेखाओ की परिधि मे रहने वाले लोगो को भी दूसरे लोगो के प्रति सहनशील होना चाहिए ।

यह जो प्रश्न है यह आर्थिक भी है । अगर सबको नौकरी मिल जाये, पढा लिखा न भी हो, अगर उसको विदेशो मे जाकर जहा पढा लिखा होना जरूरी नही है, नौकरी मिल सकती है, जाब मिल सकता है, और यहा भी अगर ऐसा हो हो जाता है और आर्थिक समस्याये हल हो जाती है तो माइनोरिटी और मैजोरिटी का प्रश्न हल हो सकता है, इस प्रश्न का उसी दिन समाधान हो सकता है । उसी दिन युद्ध बन्द हो सकते है, द्वन्द्व बन्द हो सकते हैं, सघर्ष बन्द हो सकते है । आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से, उसके सदर्भ मे हमे इसका समावेश करना होगा । भाषा का प्रश्न अर्थ की तुला पर जब तोला जाता है और वह खरा नही उतरता है, तब झगडे होते है ।

अपने वक्तव्य को उपसहार की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि समय आ गया है कि कता और संस्कृति के नाम पर, अगर राष्ट्रीयता कोई चीज है, भारतीयता कोई

[श्री रामसहाय पांडेय]

चीज है, आचार और आचरण कोई चीज है, तो भाषा के नाम पर द्वन्द्व या झगड़े नहीं होने चाहियें। भाषा को अभिव्यक्ति से एक दूसरे का परिचय होता है, आत्मसात होता है, भाषा झगड़ा नहीं, भाषा प्रेम करना सिखाती है।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): After the sober speech we have just listened to, it is very difficult to enter into controversial matters, but even then I will be failing in my duty if I do not raise certain issues which cannot but be very controversial today. But at the outset, let me tell the House, and also Government which has failed in its duty not only today but for the last 25 years, that it is not a problem between Bengalis and Assamese in Assam or between this linguistic minority or that linguistic minority and the majority in a particular State. Assam today is very much before people's eyes because of certain deplorable things that have happened there very recently. I do not blame the Assamese people, but for that matter, I would ask Government not to find fault with the Bengali people either. This is a national problem. Let us recognise that we have failed as a people, as a nation, as a Parliament, to lift this issue of linguistic minorities out of the contraversial maze in which it finds itself. Today it is in Assam. Tomorrow it will be in Mysore. Day before yesterday it was between Andhras and Tamils and so on. It will go on happening like that.

That is why in my amendment, I have proposed that the leaders of all parties should seriously consider whether it is not high time that we all again sit together to consider the whole matter anew. I have suggested in my Amendment that a high-powered commission composed of leaders of all parties in both Houses of Parliament should examine this question and come to an agreement. If this is not acceptable, let the Government appoint a high-powered commission who will deal with this problem and find out lasting solutions. And lasting solutions can be found provided we are determined to do it. If we do not do it, things like those that have happened in Assam will continue to poison the political atmosphere again and again.

It has been mentioned in this House that this trouble has cropped up not once but five or six times. We have also to consider the fact that it has a long history. After the grant of provincial autonomy in the days of the British, this problem has inevitably come up. Under the British administration, they divided the whole of India into provinces to suit their own convenience. In that region known as Assam, there was a conglomeration of various people along with the Assamese people. I have no doubt in my mind that the Assamese people have as much right to have a linguistic State of their own and determine their political and economic future as they deem best, as any other people in other regions. I have no doubt in my mind that that right should be ensured and protected by all means.

But the difficulty of the situation has been that the other communities, the non-Assamese speaking people, have been joined together in that region which was known as the British province of Assam. Look at the result. The inevitable result has been that we have been forced, much against our will, much against the will of the Assamese leaders themselves, to break up the State of Assam into seven or eight independent units which have had to be formed.

When Nagaland State was being formed, when that Bill was being debated here, when the late Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, one of our great national leaders, was piloting the Bill, I hailed the introduction of that Bill by saying that really this is the beginning of the end of the imperialist policy that the British were

following in the eastern region of India which was then known as the British province of Assam. After Nagaland, you know now that Mizoram has come; then Manipur has come; then, on this side, Tripura has come; Arunachal Pradesh, formerly known as NEFA, has come. Whether viable or not, this Parliament had to surrender to their demand, and we could not resist it. Because Assam is today very much before our mind, I would like all the leaders of Assam and also the Government to seriously consider one proposal in a constructive spirit. There is no doubt about the fact that the Assamese-speaking people are in a majority there, particularly in the Brahmaputra valley. The whole trouble in the Assam region has been the competition between the Bengali middle classes and the Assamese middle classes for the various opportunities that have come in the wake of what used to be provincial autonomy before independence and what is now called State autonomy. If you really want now to remove this issue from the arena of all controversy and to eliminate the violence that also erupts from time to time, in order to ensure that the majority of Assamese people in the Brahmaputra valley may not be subject of any further attack or challenge, the question has to be asked whether the Bengali-speaking district of Cachar should not be separated from Assam and made a Union territory or made into whatever type of unit you think best but you must take it out of Assam so that there may not be any controversy on this issue.

As my hon. friend Shri Goswami was just now telling us, the Assamese-speaking people, particularly the student community and the university teachers and others, had a feeling that the people of Cachar were trying to dominate Assam. If that be the source of trouble, separate Cachar from the State of Assam, and make it a Union territory if you will or make it a separate State if that is thought best. If Mizoram could be a viable State in your scheme of things, then Cachar too can very well be a separate State in that region. Actually that demand has been raised by the people of Cachar, and I would say that even by the elected representatives of the people who belong not to this side of the House but to the other side of the House this demand has been raised.

If good counsel and constructive imagination is not brought into play, what will happen? I remember the day, ten or eleven years back, when in 1961 riots took place in Assam, I sought an interview with Prime Minister Nehru. He said: young man, why are you agitated? and I replied: I am not agitated, my heart is full of fear. I am afraid not at what happened to Bengalis in Assam; I am afraid of the repurcussions in Bengal. I again sound a note of warning. You may have a very efficient Chief Minister there, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. But an under current of discontent, under-current of uneasiness amongst the people is running high in the whole State because of things happening in Assam; and Ray or no Ray the Minister of Home Affairs in that State Subrato Mukherjee has already declared a students hartal on the 29th of this month. He said that he was doing it as a leader of the Chatra Praishad. I do not know whether the hands of Subrato Mukherjee will be stayed; he is your partyman. But there are other people to take up that sort of call. It is now in the eastern region; tomorrow it may be in another part. That is why I say, for Heaven's sake, for the sake of the future of this country take courage in both hands and do the right thing. The Prime Minister does not lack courage; she has faced odds in her political life and in the comity of nations she has raised the position of this country high. She has faced the military dictatorship of Pakistan and she has changed the history of this region for sometime to come. Let her, let Parliament, let the Government take courage and appoint a high-power commission and give them a clear directive: you have to

(Shri Tridib Chaudhuri)

find a solution to this problem. Let us, all parties sit together round a table and say what right we would guarantee to our linguistic minorities in different States; let a directive go from here that not only their linguistic rights but their citizenship rights must be upheld.

My charge against this Government is this. Other speakers have made reference to things which I will not go into in detail. Although this matter concerns law and order in 1953 it was possible for us to raise this matter with Govind Ballabh Pant who was the Home Minister. We could raise this matter by tabling adjournment motions and we could get an assurance and get action initiated. In 1961 the Chairman of the other House and the Speaker of this House appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri A. P. Jain which visited Assam and tried to put forward certain constructive suggestions. Those suggestions were never acted upon. I have made an appeal with all the seriousness at my command to cinsider the two constructive suggestions that I have put forward. Let there be a high-power commission to consider the issue. Secondly, let our friends from Assam and let the Government also seriously consider my suggestion to allay the constant suspicion in the minds of the Assamese majority in the Brahmaputra valley, that their supremacy in Assam is challenged and would always be liable to be challenged because of the Bengalis from Cachar and Bengali immigrants. Stop immigration by all means. But also take Cachar out of the bounds of mischief and make it a Union Territory. I do not have the figures with me. At least 11 or 12 lakhs of Bengali-speaking people would be taken out of Assam. From that angle also you may consider the situation, so that Assam will be saved from the threat of Bengali supremacy or domination. Let Cachar be ruled by the Centre or let it have its own State. I am appealing to my Assamese friends—Shri Goswami, my senior friend, Shri Lhadhar Kotoki, and others—let them give serious consideration to this suggestion and let us try to evolove a lasting solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gogoi.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, और लोग भी बोलने पायेंगे आसाम और बंगाल के सिवाय या नहीं ? राजस्थान भी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फैला हुआ है ।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Sir, India is a vast country, almost a continent full of diversity, where people of different regions speak different languages. There are 15 recognised languages besides other and there are thousands of dialects. So, the nature and magnitude of the problem of linguistic minorities could very well be imagined. States were reorganised on linguistic basis to mitigate the difficulties of language, but still the problem has not been solved. Various attempts have been made by the Government of India. There are several provisions in the Constitution for the safeguard of linguistic minorities. The problems have been reviewed from time to time by zonal council conferences, Education Ministers' Conferences, Chief Ministers' Conferences etc. Many recommendations have been made by these conferences and the State Goverments have been trying their level best to implement the recommendations, although almost all the States have not implemented the recommendations intoto.

I come from Assam, which recently witnessed a mass movement the like of which it has never seen before. It was spontaneous. Lakhs and lakhs of people came forward and offered satyagraha and thousands courted arrest. Why the minds of the people have been so agitated and surcharged with emotion? What is the cause? Of course? Of course,, it is a fact that anti-social and anti-national elements took advantage of the situation and there have been acts of violence, loot and arson. I am one with everybody in condemning these acts

of violence. The people of Assam not only disapprove of it but condemn it in the strongest terms. All the political parties have condemned it. Even the student leaders who have spearheaded the agitation have condemned it. The students have been praised by Mr. Priyaranjan Das Munsi for the restraint shown by them in spite of great provocation. Otherwise, the situation would have gone almost unchecked.

18.00 hrs.

What has been the issue? It is a very simple issue. The issue has been relating to the medium of instruction in universities. What is the rational policy regarding medium of instruction in respect of linguistic minorities?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 29, 1972/Agrahayana 8, 1894 (Saka).

GIPND—L—2631—LS